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VARIOUS TOPICS BEFORE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

British Wool Problems, Admiralty Instructions to Ships and Submarine Menace Among the Subjects Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Both houses of Parliament covered a wide variety of topics yesterday. In the House of Commons there were questions as to 'Sir Douglas Haig's interview with the press, an authorized report being demanded, as newspaper reports differed materially. Severe criticisms were made of the methods of the War Office department controlling the wool trade, Messrs. Sherwell and Theodore Taylor and Sir William Priestley putting forward, in able speeches, striking facts and figures. For example, Theodore Taylor mentioned instances of Government wool being sold at different prices to different individuals on the same day.

If, Foster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, while replying to criticisms proved that the War Office was compelled by military necessity to commandeer the wool supply, in view of the demands of the British Army and of Britain's allies.

It appeared from the debate that the War Office made no attempt to use the experience of wool experts in handling a most important industry, which one speaker described as the most highly technical in the country. Mr. Foster promised, however, that, in view of statements by wool experts in the House, impossible demands would not be made on the trade in the future.

There was a scene of much indignation in the House regarding the treatment of Captain Rippenhausen, a British-born subject, whose loyalty is admitted to be beyond question, but who has been refused the secret Admiralty instructions issued to the mercantile marine.

Dr. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, said the Admiralty had decided to restrict the issue to masters who were British subjects and sons of parents themselves British subjects by birth or naturalization. Captain Rippenhausen did not fulfill these conditions and no exception could be made.

John Dillon said he would put down a question whether the rule applied to members of the War Cabinet who were not natural born British subjects, reference being to Lord Milner. It was announced that the Prime Minister would make an important statement in the House on Monday regarding further restriction of imports and on the subject of agriculture.

In a discussion of the submarine menace in the House, George Lambert, formerly Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said he would put down a question whether the rule applied to members of the War Cabinet who were not natural born British subjects, reference being to Lord Milner.

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OBJECT OF RAIDS SET FORTH BY GENERAL MAURICE

Aim to Seize Important Points, Particularly Observation Posts, and to Harass Germans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, gave his impression of the system of raids which he had lately seen at first hand. As showing the extraordinary success of these raids he mentioned that since the beginning of the year raids have led to the capture of 2000 German prisoners. As against this total, the British missing is about 100, which small figure includes the number of killed and wounded whom the raiders could not bring away with them.

There were two different raiding policies, General Maurice remarked. One was that pursued in the Somme war theater, the object of which was the seizure and consolidation of important points on the front held by the Germans and particularly the seizure of good observation posts. On the rest of the front, raids were not launched with the object of capturing ground or prisoners, but solely to harass the Germans and keep them in a restless condition.

As far as ground gained was concerned, the raids on the Somme front had led to the capture of ground on a 9000 to 10,000 yards front and to a

(Continued on page seven, column two)

JURISDICTION OF PANAMA CANAL MASONRY PASSES

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
Now Holds Sway Over Zone, the Transfer of Which Is Reported by Past Master Johnson

Masonic jurisdiction over the Canal Zone in the Republic of Panama passed from the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Panama to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, United States of America, on Thursday, Jan. 25, when Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and Don Guillermo Andreu, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Panama, completed the formal execution of a treaty and protocol embodying these provisions which are of so great importance to the fraternity in the United States.

This fact the Past Grand Master made public yesterday afternoon, repeating practically the statements he made on Tuesday, when he made an informal report at the Board of Masonic Relief of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to Leon M. Abbott, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Following the formal assumption of Masonic jurisdiction over the cities and towns in the territory of the Canal Zone, the Past Grand Master and William H. L. Odell, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, who accompanied him as a representative of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, granted a dispensation to Isthamian Lodge at Pedro Miguel and Paraiso, C. Z. The lodge was instituted in the presence of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on Wednesday, Jan. 31, with about 60 members. This lodge will hold its meetings in Paraiso, which is practically a twin city to Pedro Miguel.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Odell landed in New York last Sunday. They had been away from the United States about six weeks, leaving Boston about Jan. 1. They made the trip through the canal as one special feature of their sojourn in the Canal Zone and the civil and military regulations were especially interesting to the members of the party.

The Zone and the Republic of Panama are both developing very rapidly under the auspices of the officials and military men of the United States. Modernization of manufacture and agriculture as well as progress in

(Continued on page six, column two)

ADJOURNMENT
OF CONGRESS ON
TIME PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will adjourn on time March 5, Majority Leader Kitchin insisted today, despite the big program of legislation in both the House and Senate, and threat of war with Germany in the air.

"We will finish all appropriation bills and any other necessary measures, including the Webb bill," he said. "If there is war the President does not want us here."

The army bill through, the House will take up the Military Academy Bill. Then, according to plans, the Webb Prohibition Bill will come up, perhaps the middle of next week. House leaders all back up Mr. Kitchin in the assertion that no extra session will be necessary.

VESSELS LOST INCLUDE BRITISH STEAMER CILICIA

Six Smaller Ships Also Sunk—
Ferga, Margarita and Ashwold With Three Trawlers Make Up the Total

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The vessels reported yesterday by Lloyd's as sunk included the British steamer Cilicia, 3750 tons, and smaller vessels, the Ferga, 791 tons; Margarita, 375 tons; Ashwold, 129 tons; trawler Ireland, 182 tons; another trawler and the King Alfred, also a trawler.

More Ships Sunk

Three Vessels Added to List Reported Lost

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The vessels reported sunk today include the British steamer Longscar, 2777 tons, the Greenland, 1753 tons and the trawler Mary Bell.

Kaiser's Order to Navy

Looks to Submarines to Defeat Great Britain's Plans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Naval Ordinance Gazette publishes an imperial order, signed by the Kaiser and addressed "To My Navy," which says:

"In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my navy of turning the English war method of starvation, by means of which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his allies by combating their sea traffic with all means in our power.

"In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect this weapon to be developed with wise foresight at our admiralty yards, in cooperation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and, supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds, it will break our enemies' war designs."

German Reply to Peru

Ready to Make Concessions for Lorton if Necessary

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message says Germany's reply to the Peruvian protest concerning the sinking of the Lorton states that Germany is without details at present, but an investigation will be made when the submarine concerned returns. In the event of a breach of neutrality in neutral waters or other irregularity damages and satisfaction will be conceded.

Submarine Mail

Service Dropped

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—German papers announce that letters for delivery overseas by submarine will not be accepted for the present, and those already sent for delivery by the Deutschland will be returned and the postage refunded.

Canadian War Loan

In U. S. Is Denied

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, issued a statement today denying the report that the Canadian Government proposed to float a war loan in the United States.

Canada Prohibition Campaign

EDMONTON, Alberta—Announcement was made at the Albert temperance convention yesterday that a Dominion-wide prohibition campaign is to be launched immediately. Parliament will be asked to pass a war measure prohibiting the manufacture or importation of liquor for beverage purposes, with a referendum after the war to make the prohibition permanent.

Schooner Had Wood Cargo

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The captain of the schooner Lyman M. Law declares his only cargo consisted of thin wood laths, for making lemon boxes, which he was taking to Palermo from Stockton, Me. This wood, it is maintained, was quite useless for any military purpose.

Australia Forms

A New Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SYDNEY, Australia (Friday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes announced the formation of a National Government yesterday afternoon.

FINAL BRITISH PRESS APPEAL FOR WAR LOAN

Heavy Subscriptions Reported From Provincial Centers—Great Meeting in London

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Today being the final day for handing in subscriptions to the war loan all papers make a last appeal to those who have still to subscribe. Reports from provincial centers show heavy subscriptions.

Glasgow bankers estimate the city's total subscriptions will exceed £100,000,000. Newcastle's contribution is put at over £15,000,000. Cardiff estimates South Wales total at over £50,000,000. Towns like Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds have ceased to estimate.

From all parts of the country come reports of splendid effort and the success of the loan is considered as positively assured.

The crowd at yesterday's Trafalgar Square meeting is considered to have approached 100,000. The whole proceedings were intensely impressive, particularly when, led by the Dean of Westminster, the crowd repeated the Lord's Prayer. A pleasant surprise was an appropriate speech by F. W. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was loudly cheered. Will Thorne also spoke in the name of British organized workers and called for the prosecution of the war until a complete victory was achieved. The meeting concluded with the singing of the hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past," and the national anthem.

LAW'S CARGO WAS ONLY BOX SHOOKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—George M. F. Green, president of the Maritime Transportation Company, charterers of the torpedoed American schooner Lyman M. Law, has issued a statement that the vessel was carrying no cargo except box shocks from Stockton Springs, Me., to Palermo, Sicily. The owners, captain and crew are all American citizens, so far as the company's records show, with the exception of one of the crew who gave his address as Jamaica.

A message from Capt. S. W. McDonough says the crew are safe at Cagliari, Sardinia, but the company is waiting to hear whether she was warned by the Austrian submarine that sunk her.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN'S
GROUP IS DEFENDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Central Industrial Committee has issued a statement defending the workmen's group, members of which were lately arrested, and declaring that the group consists of the moderate non-revolutionary labor element. The workmen's group it insists has been prominent in settling industrial conflicts and preventing strikes and its recent action arose out of the general political situation reflected in the Duma and the Council of Empire pronouncements.

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LIBERAL VIEW OF CONTROVERSY AMONG CUBANS

Speaker of House of Representatives Now in United States Says Conservatives Outvoted Are Trying to Hold Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sr. Arestes Ferrera, speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, is in this city as one of the spokesmen for the Cuban Liberals. He is accompanied by Sr. Raimundo Cabrera, a Cuban lawyer and orator. They have established headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, as representatives of Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate who claims the Cuban presidency.

Sr. Ferrera is issuing statements here, prepared from the standpoint of the Liberals, which are calculated to inform people in this country of the position which his party takes. When questioned as to the attitude of the Liberals toward Secretary of State Lansing's warning that Washington would not countenance a party which used force to overthrow the constituted authorities, he gave the following statement:

"The Liberals are in accord with the policy laid down by Secretary Lansing, that the votes of the people, and not the resort to force, should settle the question as to who should be President of the Republic. That is the very reason why we protest against President Menocal any longer holding an office which he retains, not by the people's votes, but by the power of the military which he has back of him.

"There are many misconceptions of the Liberal party and its purposes. It is said that we are the party of the Negroes. That is not true. In Cuba one-fourth of the population are Negroes, and they are distributed between the Liberal and Conservative parties. It is said also that the Liberals are stirred up to trouble just at this time by German influence. The truth is that all Liberals throughout Latin-America are pro-Ally. In Cuba especially all Cubans were in favor of the Allies, and since the present international situation developed, are now strongly pro-United States.

"We wish to make it especially clear that the Liberals are willing to accede to any solution of the present situation in Cuba which the American Government believes is just. We do not want a revolution. We won the election, we are now only in a state of defense and we want to save our country from a situation like that Cipriano Castro brought about in Venezuela.

"Now the Cuban Government recognized that the Liberals had won the election of Nov. 1, and officially communicated that victory on Nov. 3. Then President Menocal made his coup d'etat so that he might hold by force what had really been taken away from him by the people's votes. We won the election in every province, but after the Government in different post offices had changed the ballots, we were compelled to fight in the courts. The justice of our claims was recognized in some cases, and not recognized in others. A new election was called for in four provinces. Menocal elected to win all four to retain the election, because two others had been granted to us by the courts. We could win with Santa Clara alone, because in this province we had a very high majority of the votes cast. And President Menocal was forced to resign.

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(Continued on page six, column three)

PROHIBITION WINS
IN MINNESOTA HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota House today passed the "bone dry" prohibition bill as amended by the Senate Thursday. It provides for a constitutional amendment to be submitted in 1918. Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist, it is stated, will sign the bill.

Prussian Food Commissioner

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, by wireless to Sayville)—The post of Special Commissioner on Food Questions recently authorized by the Prussian Cabinet has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis, Undersecretary of the Prussian Ministry of Finance, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The commissioner, who is to have the rank of a Minister, will cooperate with the Imperial authorities in charge of the food situation.

The Bavarian Department of the Interior has increased the weekly meat ration, the News Agency also says. This increase follows one made a few days ago for Berlin.

Change in Army Command

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—Emperor Charles, in an autograph letter to the Archduke Frederick, relieves him of his command. Explaining the reason for his decision, he says it has been reached "since I have taken over the supreme command, and especially since I have been staying at main headquarters." The Archduke will be sent on necessary official missions from time to time.

Reichstag Main Committee

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, by wireless to Sayville)—The Reichstag main committee will meet next Wednesday, the day before the Reichstag assembly.

HALIFAX SIGHTS STEAMSHIP OF THE BERNSTORFF PARTY

Frederik VIII Puts Out to Sea Again and Is Expected to Enter the Port Tonight

HALIFAX, N. S.—The liner Frederik VIII, bearing Count von Bernstorff, dismissed German Ambassador, and his party from the United States, was reported sighted off Halifax Harbor shortly before noon today.

The liner put to sea again after approaching the harbor, under instruction. It is understood, to be prepared to enter port at 7:30 this evening. Arrangements of the Dominion authorities for examination of the vessel and those aboard provide that the liner shall enter and depart from port at night. None of the ambassadorial party, nor other passengers, will be permitted to leave the ship. Applications of persons to go aboard the liner also have been denied.

The Frederik VIII will anchor in Bedford Basin, north of the city. As a result of the plans for the arrival, departure and anchorage of the Frederik VIII, those aboard will have no opportunity to observe transportation facilities, fortifications, or military activities of any kind. Bedford Basin is beyond the harbor, being connected with it by a narrow strip of water. The Frederik VIII will be anchored in open water in the basin, and those aboard the liner will look out upon boarded up summer cottages which fringe the basin.

INCREASES FOR SECOND CLASS MAIL DROPPED

Four Amendments Defeated in Senate—Liquor Advertisements Curbed but Issue Is Confused by Clauses Attached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four amendments to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, designed to increase second class mail rates and to provide for 1-cent drop letter postage, were defeated in the Senate today on points of order.

Senator Smoot's amendment, providing for doubling second class rates in two years, went out on a point of order by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. This action also dropped from the bill an amendment by Senator Norris of Nebraska to increase second class rates by a zone system, with a maximum charge of 3½ cents per pound when carried 100 miles or more by the Post Office Department.

An amendment by Senator Bankhead, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, proposed second class newspaper rates as follows: 1 cent per pound within the first, second and third parcel post zone; 1½ cents within the fourth zone, and 2 cents within the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones.

Senator Smith of Georgia offered an amendment to provide a rate of 1 cent a pound on newspapers within the first 200 miles, and an additional 1½ cents for each additional 200 miles, the increase beyond 1 cent per pound not to apply to religious and agricultural magazines or papers, or publications of secret and labor organizations, except if they carry more than 20 per cent of advertising. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts made points of order against both the Bankhead and Smith propositions.

On a voice vote, without a single dissenter, the Senate late Thursday, as a committee of the whole, (Continued on page six, column four)

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Reichstag Main Committee

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PROOF TO BACK FIRST DEMAND UPON GERMANY

President to Insist Upon Immediate Release of All American Citizens Now Detained—Measures of Preparedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence gathered by the United States showing that German sailors and citizens have not suffered indignities or been arrested or detained, will be sent at once, through the Swiss legation, to Germany as the basis of a demand for the immediate release of the Yarrowdale crew and all other citizens of this country who are detained in Germany. Announcement of this action, and the further fact that the Administration has made inquiry of the American Railway Association as to freight conditions at terminals of Eastern lines because of the blockade, were the most important developments of Thursday.

The State Department has received no official information indicating that the Yarrowdale prisoners have been released. Officials are inclined to doubt the report and say they will believe it when they know the men are out of Germany.

It is declared that the statement of the manner in which Germans in this country have been treated will go forward as intended together with the demand for the release of the Yarrowdale men. The department is also without information substantiating the report that Germany has relaxed the order respecting the relief commission to Belgium.

The chief concern of the Government now is to secure action that will enable all citizens of the country in Germany and the countries of her allies to return, if they so wish. It is indicated that the evidence the State Department has in hand contains no fact that would justify Germany in the most offensive position she has assumed in detaining citizens of this country on the mere newspaper reports that German crews and others of her nationals have been mistreated here.

The impression grows stronger that the President will ask Congress for authority to make use of the full force of the naval and military arms of the Government to enforce the rights of merchantmen on the sea. The furnishing of arms to ships for their defense will be the first action taken under the general authority he will expect to receive from Congress. This could be done through a joint resolution, it is pointed out, without a declaration of war, although it is considered that the action may lead to a declaration by Germany.

It is the fixed purpose of the President not to take any drastic action without first consulting Congress. He has promised this definitely. The overt act has not appeared, according to his view, in any of the cases now on record, sufficiently serious to warrant war, but the situation has developed somewhat differently than was anticipated when he delivered his address. Instead of the one incident amounting to an overt act which he anticipated, there has been an accumulation of lesser incidents which indicate Germany's purpose, and the results of which have served to bring about a practical blockade of Atlantic ports.

It is understood that no attention will be paid to the incident of the legation flag at Brussels. Reports were that Germany had demanded of Minister Whitlock the lowering of the flag. It is said that the State Department that if it were true that a demand had been made it certainly would be an incident to take up, but the department report is that Germany requested the lowering of the flag because of the break in relations and a request under the circumstances would be quite regular.

The President is keeping in close touch with the many details in the State, War and Navy Departments, which have to do with the national safety and preparedness programs. He had a long conference with Secretary Lansing Thursday afternoon at the White House. Later he walked with the Secretary across to the Navy Department, where he was closeted some time with Secretary Daniels. He then went to the War Department. "I am merely keeping track of things," he said. He is urging forward all the measures that are being taken in the Navy and War Departments to meet any condition that may arise. It is anticipated that when he does go before Congress these departments will be ready for any action he may ask. The Navy Department has been accumulating recently, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, all the available small guns up to six-inch that can be gathered, for possible use.

Preparedness Bills Up

House Begins Deliberations of Army Appropriation Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Army Appropriation Bill was called up in the House late Thursday for six hours of general debate. As reported (Continued on page six, column one)

BABYLONIAN AGRICULTURAL MAP FOUND

Irrigation Canals and Farm Country Near Nippur Drawn by Engineer of Antiquity on Clay Tablet Is New Discovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the most interesting of the recent discoveries in the treasures stored in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania is a map drawn by an engineer of antiquity on a clay tablet. It was found in the Babylonian section of the museum by Dr. Stephen H. Langdon and shows an agricultural area near the city of Nippur. It was made in the Cassite period probably about 1500 years B. C. It is quite likely the world's oldest map and shows postal routes that had already been in operation at least 800 years, and indicates that the parcel post and circulating libraries were things well known and much used by the peoples of the times.

Some idea of the far cry it sends from early days can be gained from the statement, for which Dr. Langdon is authority, that it embraces the time of Abraham and shows a comprehensive survey of the region about the Temple of Nippur, and indicates that the country was highly developed agriculturally. There are indicated on it also canals which were evidently used both for transportation and irrigation, a number of mail routes being plainly marked out.

As further evidence of this latter use, a tag has been found in this section of the museum which was evidently used on a parcel of books or literary tablets which was sent from the library of the temple to a town six miles distant, Shuruppak, where, according to tradition, Noah lived and built the ark. The nature of the tag indicates that it was used about 2300 B. C. Dr. Langdon, who is the well-known orientalist of Oxford University, has made a searching study of the map and in his report for the museum says:

"The skeleton of the plan is made by the canal which enters from the northeast corner of the district, flows south-southwest and turns in a rough parabola curve to retreat at the same angle toward the north-northwest. At the center of the district marked by the end of the parabola, enter from the southeast and southwest corners two canals which united with the main canal. In the extreme northeast corner is a town Bit-Karlu Nusu, indicated by a small circle and an inscription. The northeast wing of the canal on which this town lay is called Nar-biti or 'Canal of the Burden,' a name which refers to the agricultural products brought to and from upon the canal. This name, together with others, shows that these canals were arteries of trade as well as streams to supply the fields with water."

After mentioning a number of towns as indicated on the map and the activities for which they were noted, Dr. Langdon points out with regret that the southeast section is broken, but that he is satisfied the canal entering from this section supplied water to some landowner whose estate lay in that region. Continuing, he says:

"Geographically and probably essentially the point of chief interest lies in the field which occupies the cone-like space at the end of the parabola, which is also the center of the map. This field bears the inscription, 'Field between the canals, the contents (?) are eight gul (a measure of area in the Cassite and Assyrian inscriptions) field of the palace.' It is evident that the map-maker wanted to give an accurate drawing of the field belonging to the royal estates from which it may be assumed that he did his work at the King's injunction, and that the tablet has come from the royal archives of Nippur. The Cassite kings normally held court at Babylon as the capital of Babylonia, but their favorite residence appears to have been at Nippur."

Dr. Langdon's description of the field to the north of this section is minutely technical in detail. An interesting feature of his description of that section across the canal to the west field of the palace is that it was called "the field of the table of the bar priest," who was the seer of the Babylonians whom they invariably consulted about all future events. This priesthood was attached to the temples and owned valuable landed estates. To the east there is also the "Field Ku-ri-ii of the bar priest."

From this point Dr. Langdon's narrative says: "To the north of the field of Ku-ri-ii passes the cross canal Nar-batum or 'canal at the side,' a name also given to a waterway passing from the Narbittu southward into this cross canal. The field thus cut off by these two side canals on the northeast is called the 'field of boundary' (ikil la-ma-tum). Bounding the map along the eastern edge is a canal running straight north to south called 'Irrigation of Bur-rim-mas-hu,' a phrase obscure. Beyond the limits of the map to the east are two extensive fields which were in all probability municipal property."

The section occupied by the truncated cone shaped space south of the field of the palace, Dr. Langdon thinks, was arid land. In the northwestern part of the district was the village of Hamri and south of this the "Hill of Fifty Men." A small canal separates these two villages.

"The map," says Dr. Langdon in conclusion, "also throws a welcome light upon an obscure law in the great law code of Babylonia. In column XV lines 65 following, there is a reference to the custom of blowing

WAYS TO FREE PANAMA LANDS NOW TIED UP

Several Plans Outlined by Which Territory in Canal Zone Could Be Developed—Division Into Small Tracts Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In spite of the labor shortage, the shipments of anthracite coal for the first month of 1917, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information at Wilkes Barre, Pa., show an increase both over the preceding month (December, 1916) and over January, 1916. They exceeded those of any month in 1916 except two—March and November—and of any previous January with the exception of 1913.

The shipments for January, 1917, amounted to 5,940,725 tons, as compared with 5,582,747 tons in December and with 5,884,350 tons in January, 1916. The gain over December amounted to 357,978 tons, and was due to the fact that the calendar and fewer church feast days provided a larger number of working days in January than in the closing month of 1916. There were a few instances of labor disaffections which resulted in temporary suspensions during the month and except for these the shipments would have exceeded 6,000,000 tons.

Two of the carrier companies, the Philadelphia & Reading and the Lackawanna, reported shipments in excess of 1,000,000 tons, the former leading with 1,150,147 tons, and the latter having 1,000,383 tons. The Lehigh Valley fell short of the 1,000,000-ton mark by less than 15,000 tons. All of the railroads showed increased shipments over December, 1916. The shipments for January, 1916, as reported to the bureau, were 5,940,725, and for January, 1917, they were 5,884,350.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK URGES TAXATION REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman sent to the Legislature yesterday a message proposing legislative endorsement of a movement to conduct a conference of the states to draw up a definite policy to stop the rapidly extending tendency of the National and State governments to tax the same objects indiscriminately, notably incomes, inheritances and corporations. The Governor refers to the movement set under way by the resolution adopted by the California Legislature late in January.

"The establishment of some reasonable line of division giving to the states sole taxing authority below such line, and to the Federal Government sole taxing authority above such line, would cure much of the trouble existing because of conflict of jurisdiction between states, would relieve the tension between Federal and State governments, would result in great economy in levying and collection of taxes, and would relieve the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the taxpayer resulting from irritating and expensive duplication of accounts and reports and double taxation," said the Governor.

AIR FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Matin stated at the beginning of the year that the western Allies had accounted for 900 German aeroplanes during the year, in addition to 81 observation balloons. In addition the Allies carried out 750 bombardments, France undertaking 250 of them, and the British 180, while 174 took place in Macedonia.

As regards air fighting, December, the last month for which complete figures are available, was quiet. The combatants in the West lost together only 94 machines, destroyed and driven down damaged. In November the figures were 112, in October, 171, in September, 322, in August, 189 and in July, 165. Ten of the machines lost in December were admittedly British, 63 were certainly German, and the rest presumably were French. The French, however, do not publish their air losses. Of the German losses, the British accounted for 35, nine being destroyed, four being driven down out of control, nine being driven down damaged, 12 making forced landings, and one descending in the British lines. The German machines were brought down, almost without exception, in aerial fighting, while the Germans scored some of their successes by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Lieutenant Guyenne remained at the head of the French list at the close of the year with 25 German aeroplanes destroyed by his credit. Sublieutenant Nungesser followed closely with 21 and Adjutant Donne and Lieutenant Heurteaux with 17 and 16 respectively.

WESTERNERS STUDY NEW YORK METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce who have attended the recent Foreign Trade Convention in Pittsburgh and the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, are now in this city studying the manner in which New York civic and commercial organizations meet their problems. The leader of the delegation is Robert N. Lynch, vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

WAYS TO FREE PANAMA LANDS NOW TIED UP

Several Plans Outlined by Which Territory in Canal Zone Could Be Developed—Division Into Small Tracts Proposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—What the United States may do with the land along the canal acquired by the expropriation policy will soon become one of the big issues connected with the Canal Administration. As it is currently rumored that plans are on foot to endeavor to widen the Canal Zone by obtaining additional territory from Panama so as to make the Zone 25 miles wide instead of 10, the importance of the use of this land becomes apparent.

One plan is for the United States directly to enter upon agricultural and horticultural operations on these lands, with a view to producing supplies for the use of the canal employees, the soldiers to be stationed here, and to provide against possible needs in case of a siege, as a part of the system of canal defense. This is already being done to a limited extent, but in a tentative sort of way. Some of the supplies required for sale in the Zone commissaries are being raised on the lands taken over, but there has been no appreciable lowering of the cost of living as a result. Fresh milk costs 25 cents a quart, notwithstanding there has been a beginning made in the dairying line. It is also very doubtful whether the government could make the success of this work, that private farmers would under the spur of individual initiative, if the right sort of farmers were available.

Congressman Miller, who visited the Isthmus recently, proposed that these lands be thrown open to homestead entry in small tracts, with special view to encouraging canal employees to settle on them when their terms of service had expired, or for the benefit of any of their children who might like to settle on them.

A plan once advocated was for the establishment of forestry reserves, where tropical hardwoods, some of which are very valuable, might be set out and properly protected. There is much to be said in favor of this plan, at least to the extent of carrying out the idea in part. Some of the Panama timbers are beautiful and valuable. One of them, called caciue carré sells for 50 cents a pound. It is a splendid red and black mottled wood, very durable, hard, taking a fine polish, and was highly prized by the Indians, whose chiefs, or caciques, made their scepters of it. There are many other rare, handsome, and almost indestructible woods, such as guayacan, coco-bolo, American ebony, nazareno, etc., but they are usually scattered through the woods in such a way as to make it hard to get much of the given kind at a time. A forestry reserve might be planted in areas of each sort, so as to make them available. It is also to be said in favor of this plan that such forests planted in the right places would tend to keep the hillsides from erosion and from washing into Gatun Lake.

Another plan is for the establishment of one or more tropical demonstration farms and fruit nurseries. Of course there is no tropical territory of the United States which could be directly benefited by this, but its advocates point out that as an adjunct to the extension of American commerce with tropical America, this use of some of the land would be valuable. Tropical America can only buy of the United States provided it produces something to give in exchange; and the more industry is developed in those Latin American countries the better customers they may become. Hence if they could be shown how to develop their resources, make seeds and nursery stocks readily available at such a central place as the Isthmus, it would directly stimulate and promote the commercial interests which are so prominently under discussion these days. Agriculture and horticulture are still very backward in these countries. The demonstration farms could exhibit the most efficient systems of cultivation, the best machinery, and the whole could be an object lesson of no little utility.

There remains the proposition to lease or sell tracts of the land to individuals or corporations. The attitude taken by Mr. Roosevelt in the beginning, that to turn these lands, of such enormous potential value, over to large corporations of "Big Business" would be to confirm the worst accusations against Americans when the canal was acquired, is as correct today as it was when the Zone was first acquired. It does not seem likely that President Wilson would approve of this any more than Mr. Roosevelt did. It would certainly look hard to Panamanians who were expropriated from their lands and paid \$5 an acre for them, to see some big corporation take them over and realize hundreds of dollars per acre in a short time. It would look hard to canal employees who have looked with longing eyes for a chance to get a little orange grove as an investment, for example, to see such a corporation take them, to enjoy them now and to profit by their unearned increment in the future. It is now 13 years since the canal was started, but the corporations are still limited to a few buildings of the big shipping lines and some oil tanks, in the Zone, and it is doubtful that they will be allowed to get hold of the vacant lands of the Zone. There is a distinct place for the activity of large corporations in the Republic, and those doing real business there might be allowed small lots for the headquarters near the canal, but it is not likely that they will get the Canal Zone real estate as they have that in the District of Columbia.

AUSTRALIA'S RAILWAYS NOT PAYING CONCERN

Working Expenses of Lines Controlled by Commonwealth Government on Upward Grade Report to Parliament Shows

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—One of the most serious problems in Australia, and one that requires the ablest handling, is that of the railways controlled by the Commonwealth Government. All the railways in Australia are owned by the State and the working expenses are ever on the upward grade. There are persistent demands for increased wages and shorter hours, and the cost of material, since the war, has increased tremendously. The engineer-in-chief and acting railway commissioner to the Federal Government, Mr. Norris G. Bell, recently submitted his report for 1916 to the Government. At its conclusion he publishes a comprehensive appendix, of which the most interesting section to Australians is that dealing with the expenses of the lines controlled by the Commonwealth.

It will be remembered that in 1911 the Australian Federal Government took over from South Australia the Northern Territory, and with it its unfortunate railways, and the report under review shows plainly the serious losses that have to be made good by the Commonwealth.

It is feared that it will be long before the railways under discussion become paying concerns. The same unfortunate state of affairs seems to attend all the Commonwealth railways. The new line from Queanbeyan to Canberra—in Federal Capital Territory—shows a loss of £1200 in two years; but it does not end here. The most important railway in Australia, now nearing completion, is that known as the East-West Transcontinental Railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, bridging a tract of over a thousand miles in an almost straight line. The Commonwealth are building this railway, and the original estimates were £4,000,000. The authorities now frankly state that some £7,000,000 will have been expended before completion of the work. It is with this great enterprise in railway construction that Mr. Norris Bell largely deals in his interesting and instructive report.

He lays particular stress on the fact that the inclusive cost of the railway, material, and general labor were originally greatly underestimated; so much so, that the actual cost will be, approximately, £1,250,000 above the estimate. Increased prices of materials that have been affected by the war, and the failure of contractors to deliver locomotives by contract dates, are largely responsible for the increased expenditure.

The report does not propose to criticize the organization of any of the railway enterprises examined. It demonstrates rather the abnormal difficulties with which such enterprises are beset in these lines, in addition to physical and other difficulties encountered over the ground surveyed for the lines. The problem of water, for example, is very great, but this problem is now being thoroughly taken in hand. Kalgoorlie is dependent upon the Munding water supply, while that of Port Augusta has proved to be inadequate and of poor quality. To obviate these difficulties a scheme is being employed by which the water of a suitable stream at Depot Creek will be impounded in a reservoir by means of a intake weir being erected across the stream, of 278,000 gallons capacity.

Since Mr. Norris Bell assumed control of the work on the line from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie he has kept two important fundamentals in view: that of constructing the railway that it should adequately serve its purpose, and that of the strictest possible economy. With regard to the first, he had the line properly ballasted with gravel and broken stone, in consideration of the high speeds which would have to be maintained. He found it possible to economize, however, by reducing the width of formation and the dimensions of sleepers, and by increasing the length of the rails still to be purchased from 33 to 40 feet. A saving was thus effected in the cost of earthworks, and a million saving in joists.

Mr. Bell is of opinion that the far-seeing should be sufficiently low to command a fair share of the traffic which passes between the Western and Eastern states by sea. It is thought practicable to make the journey from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta in 24 hours, being an average speed, including stops, of 44 miles an hour, and comparing very favorably with the Melbourne to Sydney, Melbourne to Adelaide, and Sydney to Brisbane lines.

Progress along the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta line has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The linking up of this railway with the New South Wales system has been under much discussion since the commencement of hostilities. The matter was considered at a conference between the military advisers to the Commonwealth and the State Railway Commissioners. It was decided that troops could be rapidly transported across Australia, if Fremantle and Kalgoorlie, were linked up and connected with New South Wales. But when this was first proposed, it was quite understood that Western Australia would undertake the responsibility of providing a standard 4ft. 8½in. gauge railway, from Fremantle to Kalgoorlie, to be in readiness for traffic simultaneously with the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway. The estimated cost of such

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a line was about £2,500,000. In view of the pressing financial requirements for the development of the State in other directions, however, Western Australia decided to abandon the project. But, as Mr. Bell urgently advises, a 4ft. 8½in. gauge ought to be provided, or the utility of the service upon which the Commonwealth is expending so much will be seriously lessened.

The completion of the Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway is fast approaching. The line is being constructed to a 3ft. 6in. gauge, provision being made for subsequent alteration to a 4ft. 8½in. gauge. Earthworks are in progress to within five miles of the terminus. Rails have been laid along 33 miles of the track, the rail contracts having been satisfactorily kept. Waterways have been constructed for over 175 miles, 11 of the bridges have been built, and 14 remain to be completed. The estimated cost for this line is £382,369.

Mr. Bell concludes his report with some remarks on the Commonwealth railways in war time. The original intention of the Australian Government, in taking over or constructing new railways, was to utilize them mainly for defense purposes. It was therefore proposed, on the recommendation of Mr. Bell, to send an officer to Great Britain and Europe to obtain first-hand knowledge of the best methods employed in transporting troops. The Chief Mechanical Engineer's visit to England, however, via the United States, has been partly employed to that account, and a report upon the British transport system is forthcoming.

BRITAIN TO STOP MONEY ENTERING HOSTILE NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In connection with the new financial documents proclaimed Lord Robert Cecil has made the following statement to neutral journalists, including a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

1. On April 12, 1916, the Allies declared the following articles to be contraband: "Gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable securities."

2. The Allies have just issued a further declaration amending this so as to make contraband the following list of financial documents and instruments: "Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, checks, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation or advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents, which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorize, confirm or give effect to the transfer of money, credit or securities."

3. This declaration is not intended to, and will not in practice, introduce greater uncertainty in neutral financial operations. On the contrary, it is desired to introduce absolute certainty.

4. The Allied governments frankly want and intend, if possible, to stop every transaction which would convey money to enemy countries or make money available to the enemy with which to carry on their belligerent operations in any part of the world. So long as only gold, silver, paper money and negotiable instruments and realizable securities were on the contraband lists, the enemy was always trying to induce neutrals to arrange some method of evading the actual words employed in this enumeration. The machinery of international finance is today so flexible and adaptable that a whole series of substitutes can at any moment be found which might speciously be argued would not be covered by the precise terms of the declaration. For instance, a letter of advice from a neutral to a German bank may, and frequently does, transfer credits, that is to say, money power, to Germany. To all intents and purposes it is money, and the object of the extended declaration of contraband is to make it quite clear that it is so regarded.

5. All that the present declaration in fact does is to define the intention of the Allied governments more clearly and to state frankly to the whole neutral world that they intend to try by every legitimate means to prevent any neutral from assisting their enemies financially.

6. Money, in the long run, wins wars, and no one who realizes the power of money can regard our action as either illegitimate or unnecessary. To give only one indication of the vast importance of this question: it is roughly calculated, on a conservative estimate, that since the Allied governments began examining the mails to neutral countries contiguous to Germany, they have stopped about fifty million sterling which was going to banks or persons in enemy countries, including large numbers of subscriptions to enemy war loans.

7. If instruments of any kind whatever which have the object of transferring such vast quantities of money to the enemy are not to be regarded as contraband, it is impossible to conceive what can properly be so regarded.

JAPAN APPROVES ALLIES' RESOLUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—It was announced recently that the Japanese Government had informed the French Ambassador here that the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference of the Allies held at Paris last June, had been acknowledged by the Japanese Government. The French Government asked Japan to recognize the resolutions, through the French Ambassador.

The Japanese Government consented to the resolutions passed at Paris, and informed France that Japan believed the resolutions were passed so as to have a similar policy

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adopted by all the Allies, and that accordingly to the peculiar situation and condition of each of the allied countries, regulations could be adopted and also exceptions to the rules could be made by the law of each nation.

INCOME TAX RETURNS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of disturbed conditions interfering with the usual channels of communication, the Treasury Department has granted an extension from March 1 to May 1, for filing income tax returns for 1916 by non-residents and Americans traveling abroad.

SPEECH WHICH LED TO FALL OF M. STURMER

Summary of Remarks Made in Duma by M. Miljukov Throws Light on Intrigue in Russian Political Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The New Europe, a new weekly, devoted to the study of foreign politics and of the problems raised by the war, gives in a recent issue a long summary of the speech by Professor Miljukov in the Duma, which precipitated the fall of M. Sturmer. The speech received practically no notice in the British press despite its great importance.

M. Miljukov opened his speech, the New Europe states, by contrasting the attitude of the authorities in the summer of 1915 and the winter of 1916. At the former period those ministers whom the Duma regarded as obnoxious were dismissed, and notably the War Minister, General Suhomlinov, whom the country regarded as a traitor. Today the whole Russian people was united and ready for any sacrifice which would bring victory, but it had lost faith in the ability of the existing authorities to achieve that victory, the more so as all the men who had deserved the nation's confidence were systematically dismissed from the cabinet. "The abyss between our authorities and us has widened and become impassable. We could appeal before, assuredly not to the sense and capacity of the rulers, but at least to their patriotism and good will. Could we do so now? The French Yellow Book contains a German document showing how an enemy country can be disorganized, and how discord and disturbances can be produced there. If our Government involuntarily desired this as their object, or if Germany had won them over by pressure or money, they could not have gone to work in a better way than they are now doing."

M. Miljukov went on to allude to the sinister rumors which had circulated for over a year regarding many of the highest in the land, and then referred more directly to "a handful of mystical figures" who "conduct the most vital affairs of the state in accordance with their personal interests." In this connection he mentioned the names of M. Manuilov (secretary to the then Premier), Gregory Rasputin (the notorious monk, whose assassination is the latest Russian sensation), Prince Andronikov, and the Metropolitan Pitirim (a weak prelate much under Rasputin's influence), and described M. Sturmer as the first in rank of these plunderers. He then quoted the following passage from the declaration of the 28 Zemstvo presidents assembled in Moscow on Oct. 22, 1916: "The painful and terrible suspicions, the sinister rumors of treason and of occult forces working for Germany, in order to pave the way for a shameful peace, as the price of the destruction of our national unity—all these rumors are transformed into the certitude that an enemy hand is secretly directing the affairs of the nation." "Naturally," he continued, "I attribute to the Government the view that it is useless to continue the struggle and that a separate peace must be concluded."

I have in my hands a copy of the Berliner Tageblatt of 16 September, which contains an article entitled: "Manuilov-Rasputin-Sturmer." Its author is naïve enough to think that it was Sturmer who arrested his private secretary, Manasevic-Manuilov. You all know that those who arrested him without asking Sturmer's permission were removed from the cabinet for doing so. No! Manasevic-Manuilov knows too much to be arrested.

"Sturmer did not arrest him; Sturmer set him free. Why does such a man interest us so much. I will tell you. He was formerly an official in the Russian secret police in Paris, the well-known 'Maska' in Novoe Vremya, who supplied this paper with piquant details on the life of the Russian revolutionaries. He was at the same time entrusted with secret missions. One of these will interest you specially. Some years ago he tried to carry out a mission of the German Ambassador, Count Pourtales, who offered a large sum—500,000 roubles, it is said—to buy the Novoe Vremya. I am glad to say that the representative of that Journal kicked him out of the house. Pourtales had great trouble in hushing up this disagreeable affair. This, then, is the kind of mission on which the private secretary of M. Sturmer, the Foreign Minister, was employed. . . . I shall be saying nothing new if I repeat to you that he was arrested for taking a bribe. Why was he released? That also is no secret. He informed the magistrate that he shared the bribe with Rasputin. 'Manuilov-Rasputin-Sturmer.' In the article two other names are mentioned—Prince Andronikov and the Metropolitan Pitirim—as having helped Rasputin in the appointment of Sturmer as Foreign Minister."

M. Miljukov then quoted from the Berliner Tageblatt, Kolnische Zeitung, Neues Wiener Tageblatt and Neue Presse, to show that the Germans welcomed M. Sturmer's appointment, and regarded him as lacking in enthusiasm either for the war or for the acquisition of Constantinople. These impressions, he added, were gathered from the Moscow papers, which printed last summer a memorandum of the extreme Right, presented to headquarters after M. Sturmer's second visit, and arguing that, though a final victory was needed, it was also necessary to end the war in time,

since otherwise the fruits of victory "would be annihilated by revolution." "This is an idée fixe—that a revolution is coming from the Left and that every new member of the Cabinet is bound to prevent it. Everything is sacrificed to this idée fixe—the lofty national enthusiasm for helping in the war, the beginnings of Russian freedom, and also, the stability of our relations with our Allies." He then described the impression produced in London and Paris by M. Sazonov's resignation as "something like a complete pogrom on the part of vandals." "When Sazonov was at the head of affairs, they knew in England and France that what our Ambassadors said was also said by the Russian Government. But what faith could be put in those Ambassadors when Sturmer stood behind them? Naturally the relations which had taken decades to develop were not destroyed in a minute by the caprice of a single person. In this respect the press was correct in saying that with the change of persons there was no change in Russian policy. But in the delicate affairs of diplomacy there are nuances. There is the lacework and there is also the rough stitching, and the former is only possible under very favorable conditions. I saw the destruction under my own eyes of the most delicate web of the Allies. This was what Sturmer did. . . . After dealing in considerable detail with the intrigues of Russian agents of Germany in Switzerland, and especially with the activities of a certain lady "who started the diplomatic career of Sturmer," M. Miljukov declared that what was needed was a "judicial process of the kind taken against Suhomlinov." He denounced the interview of M. Protopopov (now Minister of the Interior) with Herr Warburg, a German attaché in Stockholm, and described it as "a business which belongs to the well-known corridor through which Protopopov, like many others, found his way to the ministerial chair. (Uproar. Cries, "Spemid! He means Rasputin." "What corridor?") I have indicated it already. Manuilov, Rasputin, Pitirim, Sturmer, all the Court party, for whom, according to the Neue Freie Presse, Sturmer's appointment was a victory—the victory of the Court party which is grouped round the young Empress' (der Sieg der Hofpartei, die sich um die junge Kaiserin gruppiert)."

M. Miljukov proceeded to marshal his charges against the authorities, confronting each with the question: "Was it folly or treachery?" After applying this to "the Rumanian blunder" and to the neglect of Poland, he concluded as follows: "When the authorities try to cause disturbances, such as could later on serve as grounds for ending the war, and when the Court party, in the middle of a raging war, attacks the only man who has gained our Allies' respect for honorable conduct, and replaces him with a person of whom one can say everything which I have said—then it is almost impossible to believe that it is folly, and one cannot blame people for reaching another conclusion. We have many grounds for being dissatisfied with the Government, but they are all to be traced to its incapacity and ill-will. There lies our most deadly enemy. Victory over this evil thing would mean the same as victory in the whole war. And, therefore, in the name of the millions whom the war has claimed. . . . in the name of our struggle to realize our national aims, in the name of our sense of responsibility towards the nation which has sent us hither, we promise to fight on until we have attained our aim—a Cabinet which deserves the complete trust of the nation."

This resounding speech had a truly remarkable sequel, the New Europe recalls. At the next sitting of the Duma, the Minister of War, General Suvaiev, publicly shook hands with M. Miljukov and thanked him, while both he and his colleague—the Minister of Marine—made speeches emphasizing the achievements of the nation in the war. No less significant is the fact that M. Sturmer, who at first threatened to prosecute M. Miljukov, appears to have abandoned his intention and withdrawn with his family for a rest in the Caucasus. The "Anti-German Society of 1914," passed resolutions congratulating M. Miljukov and other speakers on their action, "which helped to put an end to the policy of 'Hofmeister-Oberkammerherr' Sturmer." The struggle against the "dark forces" and "irresponsible influences" working in favor of Germany has, since then, become general, and the Council of the Empire and the Congress of Nobles have taken the same line as the Duma. But it was M. Miljukov's courageous speech that opened the floodgates which have swept away the former Premier and threaten to engulf his regime.

Russian Situation

Explanation of Recent Events in Government Spheres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A Russian who has just left his country contributes to the Temps an article on the new situation at Petrograd, which would have been of the greatest interest, but for the blanks where it has been censored. Even in its mutilated form it contains some interesting information, more especially as the point of view is wholly Russian. The recent events which have taken place in Government spheres are of a nature to puzzle even those who are cognizant of Russian affairs, says the Temps' informant. It follows that the French public, which is more or less ignorant of our national life, cannot understand the first word of a crisis which has continued for several months, causing several changes of cabinets. The last news is that M. Bark, Minister of Finance, and Pokrovsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have left their posts, preceded by General Choucaiev, Minister of

War, who, as it is euphemistically said, is taking a "temporary holiday," the result of the handshake which he gave to the Deputy M. Miljukov of the day after the uncompromising speech which the latter made in the Duma. These successive retirements are probably due to the new Premier, Nicholas Goltzine's wish to give Russian policy a twist toward the Right, of which party he is a member. French opinion considers that it has nothing to say to these political changes and tendencies in Russian internal affairs, but in Russia, we Russians cannot but feel anxious. . . . (blank). The Petrograd press showed its disillusionment at the nomination as President of the Council of Empire of M. Stogolovitch, former Minister of Justice. (Blank). The Russian papers have drawn a comparison between this event and the simultaneous nomination of M. Sturmer as "councilor" of the ministry of foreign affairs. They have given prominence to the resignation of M. Makhsrof, Minister of Justice, who, though an ultra-conservative, refused to remain in office because he received instructions to cease all action against the notorious Manuilov. Finally, the papers have stated, and there has been no contradiction, that this very Manasevitch Manuilov has been employed to conduct the inquiry into the affair of Rasputin's murder. At the same time that we learn of all these disconcerting events, we hear that M. Sazonov is the probable future Ambassador in London. And this shows that if the internal policy of Russia is swinging toward the Right, in fact, toward the extreme Right, if the bureaucracy, worsted for the moment, is once more regaining its unlimited powers and privileges, yet above it all we see the sincere desire of the Emperor Nicholas to wage the war to the end, and to maintain the closest union with Paris and London, manifesting itself in loyal declarations, and in the dispatch to England of a former Minister in whom the Russian nation, as well as the Allied nations, have every confidence.

What is taking place in Russia? Events speak for themselves. There are two distinct powers facing each other: the will of the sovereign, which is for the continuance of the war, and another, that of an under-power (celle de sous-ordre) terrified at all liberal innovations. (Blank.) Rasputin no longer exists, but those persons whose tool he was, are still there working for their own purposes. They have been denounced by a member of their own set, a man who was sincere in his repudiation of his former attitude, the Deputy Pourichkevitch, whose recent speech in the Duma was of a most sensational character. Did he not implore the ministers to go to the Imperial headquarters and, throwing themselves at the Tsar's feet, show him the dangers with which the dynasty and the nation were threatened by "occult influences and powers." It is to these "underground forces" that the ministers MM. Pourichkevitch, Krievichine, Sazonov, Samarine, Khvostov were obliged to yield. The Ministers MM. Makhsrof, Chouvaiev, Ignatiev, Pokrovsky, Bark, Schak-hovskoy have in their turn preferred to resign rather than play the part of servants of medievalism (coursiers de l'antiquité), and messengers of ill news. Perhaps impediments may have been put in the way to prevent their fulfilling such a duty. These constant ministerial changes are irritating to the Russian people. (Blank.) The very last vote of the Duma before its adjournment testifies eloquently to this.

SERVANT PROBLEM CLOSES MANY HOMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because the servant problem is growing steadily worse, a surprising number of private houses will remain closed this season, and the former occupants will spend a greater part of their time in the country or in hotels, the Times says. The continued warm weather last autumn kept people in the country later than usual, and now that they have returned to the city they find that domestics cannot be obtained. The demand for servants far exceeds the supply, and the war is responsible. Girls, who did housework have been lured from this sort of labor by higher pay in munition factories and other factories expanded by the war demands. Employment agencies report that never in their history was there such a demand for domestics as before the holidays. The shortage also applies to nurses and governesses. Men have recently been employed to wheel baby carriages by families whose nurses had left them for higher wages in factories.

FACTIONS HELD OUT IN SIXTEEN BALLOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Sixteen ballots in the Joint Assembly, distributed over a fortnight, were required to elect a manager for the State system of cotton warehouses, vice John Lowndes McLaurin, resigned. The new commissioner, Watfield Gailard Smith, is a former cotton manufacturer. He is friendly to the present State Administration, headed by Gov. R. I. Manning. The retiring commissioner is a member of the faction which follows a former Governor, Cole L. Blease.

NEW MOTORWAY FOR SOUTHERN TOURISTS

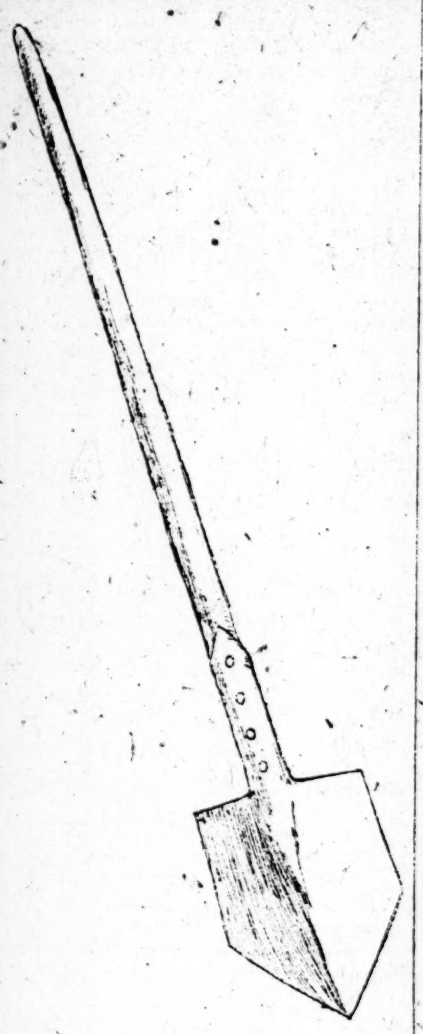
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TAMPA, Fla.—Within a few days motorists will have a fine brick road upon which they can travel from Tampa to St. Petersburg. The company handling this work also has under contract about 73 miles of brick road in Pinellas County, which will be finished by May 1, completing a chain which will give the motorists of this section a clear way and an exceedingly fast one.

EARLY POTATO GROWING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Emphasis Laid on Importance of Increasing Home Supply—Cornwall Produces the Earliest Crop on Mainland

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the past Great Britain has depended to a large extent on foreign countries for the supply of first early potatoes, but in the present circumstances, viz., shortage of shipping, it is of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to increase the home supply. The largest first early districts of England are situated on the Cornish



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Cornish Spade

and Sussex coasts, and the first early district of Scotland is the Ayrshire coast.

The method of culture in Cornwall differs in many details from any of the other districts and this county produces the earliest potatoes on the mainland of Great Britain. The early potatoes are grown on the gentle slopes reaching down to the shores of the broad Atlantic in the Penzance, Falmouth, and Marazion districts. The soil is sandy loam; originally it was almost a pure sand, but by the application of large quantities of natural manure it has been rendered humid and dark in color, and exceedingly fertile.

For the potato crop, the annual dressing of manure, which consists of ordinary farmyard, with about half its bulk in seaweed, is some 150 loads per acre. This manure is worked into the soil as early in the year as the removal of the crop which occupies the ground will allow. Before planting, the soil is very thoroughly cultivated by horse labor, but when the planting time arrives the whole operation is performed by an implement known as the Cornish spade, which consists of a long blade to which is attached a long handle with no cross bar at the end. This long handle enables the operator to stand almost erect and thus obviates the stooping entailed when using the ordinary spade. Considerable practice is necessary to produce proficiency in the handling of this implement, but the Cornish man on the land has never used anything else and is, therefore, an expert at its manipulation.

Scotch seed is always used, and is obtained in the late autumn or winter; as soon as it arrives in Cornwall it is placed in shallow boxes or shelves, exposed to light, and the temperature of the building is raised to about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, so as to induce sprouting. Before planting the sprouts are reduced to two or three, the strongest being allowed to remain, while the weaker ones are rubbed off; cutting of the seed is sometimes resorted to, but the best results are from uncut seed. The rate of planting is heavy, being at the rate of 2½ tons of seed per acre, and there are cases of even this amount being exceeded. It seldom happens that the crop at lifting time is heavier than the seeding, but the high price per cwt. which is obtained for the crop in the early part of May, pays the grower well. When the ground is receiving its final working prior to planting, superphosphate of lime is often given up to 15-17 cwt. per acre, and later, when the potatoes begin to appear above the surface, nitrogen is supplied, usually in the form of nitrate of soda up to 15 cwt. per acre, sown broadcast. There is probably a great waste of feeding material in the dressings. But up to the present no reliable experiments have been carried out to determine the exact state of affairs. The supplies of nitrate from South America (Chile) have been greatly interfered with by the war, and the price has risen so high that it has been put out of the sphere of commercial agriculture for the time being.

Sulphate of ammonia, on the other hand, has received a great fillip, and is being used to a greater extent than ever before. The latter substance is a home product, being obtained from the exhaust fumes at large iron, shale and gas works. The Board of Agriculture, to assist the farmer, has limited the export of sulphate of ammonia and fixed the maximum price of £10.8 at the works at £15.10s. per ton. Sulphate of ammonia is slightly slower in action than nitrate of soda, but is less liable to be washed out of the soil by heavy rains, before the crop can avail itself of the nitrogen. The entire operation of planting is performed by hand with the Cornish spade, already referred to, the distances between the rows and sets being such as to make horse labor impossible. The usual planting distances are 10 inches between the drills and 4-6 inches between the sets. These distances account for the large amount of seed necessary to plant an acre, and it will also be obvious to practical men that drilling by means of the plow is out of the question. Men start along one side of the field by taking out a shallow trench, 4 inches deep, the breadth of the Cornish spade; boys or women follow and place the potatoes along the center of this trench, taking care not to injure the sprouts. The soil from the next trench is lifted by the spade and placed on the top of the sprouted potatoes, and so on, until the whole field is finished and presents a perfectly level surface. These fields may be any size from one to six acres, seldom larger, but there are numerous small patches of areas less than an acre.

Little cultivation is necessary during the season of growth, save keeping down weeds and gently stirring the soil. In a favorable year the growth, after the potatoes get above ground, is very rapid, and the crop is sometimes liftable in the end of April. The favorite early variety in Cornwall is May Queen, Epicure in Ayrshire, Melipse in Sussex. May Queen is also popular in some of the early potato districts of Kent. In Cornwall a farmer with 30-40 acres of early potatoes is considered a large grower, while men are to be found growing varying areas down to less than an acre. During the growing months of the early potato season the weather is often brilliant; later on in midsummer, there is less sun and the climatic conditions are moist, misty and close. In the latter part of summer and during autumn the sun again comes out and the climatic conditions are charming. The keenest competitors with the Cornish growers are the growers from the Scilly Islands, which lie some distance off the coast. It often happens that an untimely frost may cut down the latter crop and then the Cornishman scores, or the opposite conditions may prevail. High prices are often obtained, ranging round about 30s. per hundredweight, and this season, although the acreage is being increased, there is every prospect of the demand being keen and the prices high. It sometimes happens that the Cornish grower does not get his seed back. By this it is meant that the total crop raised may not be so heavy as the seed used to produce it and still the crop may pay, as prices of 30s. per hundredweight and over are not infrequent.

The Scottish grower on the Ayrshire coast is usually a man handling a much larger acreage than his brother on the Cornish coast. His crop comes in after the Cornish and Jersey crops are finished. Every grower of early potatoes in Scotland prefers to sell by the acre, while the crop is in full growth; buyers come down from the industrial centers and buy on the spot. All responsibility is then ended, so far as the grower is concerned, as the buyer usually lifts the crop, the grower only carrying the ware to the nearest station. Prices usually range from £45 to £50 per acre, but last season as much as £75 to £81 was given for a considerable acreage. The Food Controller has now put a fixed price for ware of £5.15s. and £6 on the earlier portion of the 1917 main crop. Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed by the farmers, who consider that these prices are too low, considering that seed of some main crop varieties could not be bought until recently at less than from £13-£15 per ton.

To grow potatoes under those conditions it will cost for seed cultivation, manures, etc. from £31 to £32 per acre. Now take an average crop of six tons per acre at £5.15s., this gives a total of £23.10s., and no rent of land has been allowed for or expense of sorting and carting to the station. It would, therefore, appear that if the culture of main crop varieties is to be encouraged, some alteration of this ware price is necessary; £8 per ton would probably be a paying price.

Ware is the portion of a potato crop which is used for food as compared to the portion known as seconds (seed size), and thirds or chats are only fit for pig feeding, etc.

INDUSTRIES OPPOSE EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan Manufacturers Association, comprising among its members the heads of many industries in this State, at a meeting in Detroit passed a resolution attacking the "national defence tax on excess profits of corporations and co-partnerships," on the ground that it would place all of the burden of national defense on about 60,000 industrial firms, and would have the effect of limiting and depressing industry and conditions of employment.

The association has proposed that, instead of the profits tax, so-called, national defense should be provided for by a \$1 poll tax on all the voters of the country, and by the amending of the income tax so that it would affect salaries or incomes as low as \$1000 a year.

IRVINE FIELD SHOWS GAIN IN YIELD OF OIL

Refineries Planned in Louisville to Care For Increased Production Which Is at Present 25,000 Barrels Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The production from the Irvine oil field is increasing at a very remarkable rate. Operators from all over the United States and several from other countries are flocking to this State to tap the pools which underlie Irvine and adjoining counties. The existence of an extensive oil pool was first discovered at Irvine two years ago and this pool is still the most important in the county. A syndicate of New York men is reported to have purchased the plant of the Kentucky Refining Company here with a view to converting it into a petroleum refinery to take care of increasing production in the Irvine oil field.

The settled production of wells in the Irvine field has not been determined as the wells have not been pumping long enough or steady enough, owing to the lack of facilities for carrying off the oil. There is only one pipe line, that of the Cumberland Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, to care for the production. There are no independent refineries at Irvine. However, if the plan for the plant here is consummated this will aid materially as it will take up much of the present surplus production. The Cumberland Company's line has a capacity of 8000 barrels daily, but owing to breaks and interruptions it averages scarcely more than 4000 barrels a day.

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky has recently bought 300 acres of land in Louisville and has adopted plans for the construction of a 500,000 barrel refinery and when this is completed this company will run other lines to the field and this will also aid materially in taking up the surplus, but until these developments are accomplished it is probable the development of the field will be retarded. The production, figured on the basis of wells now "in," many of which have been "capped" pending the development of transportation facilities, is 25,000 barrels a day.

FOOD SERVICE IN UTAH GUARD IS RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Compulsory military service in the National Guard of Utah for all men between the ages of 18 and 25 is urged in the biennial report of Adjt.-Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, filed with Gov. Simon Bamberger.

Recommendation that a law be passed to draw men from the body of the State in the same fashion that men are drawn for jury service is made. A law such as this is necessary, the report adds, if the National Guard of Utah expects to meet the new requirements of the National Defense Act, which within the next five years, fixes a total of 4050 guardsmen in Utah.

The policy provides that citizen soldiery, which is different from regular army organization, be organized by a systematic method of canvassing all the eligible men between the ages of 18 and 25 years who reside within five miles of the center of any city in the State having 2500 population. The list is to be submitted to the clerks of the boards of county commissioners of the counties of the State.

BALTIMORE OBJECTS TO "PRIVILEGE" TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore citizens have been aroused by the announced intention of the Board of Estimates to impose a tax on what is termed "minor privileges." Under the present city charter the power of the City Council, or of any city official, to grant rights and privileges in the public thoroughfares of the city without compensation is taken away, and the manner of granting franchises and minor privileges specifically outlined. And as to minor privileges, it is provided that they "may be granted by the Board of Estimates for such an amount of money and upon such terms as the said board may consider right and proper."

The Board of Estimates contends that the schedule of rates adopted is no tax, but merely a rental for the use of public property. No one, they say, need pay a cent for keeping a breadbox or for having a bay window. The Hanger with the Tint is where on his own property and not projecting on a public thoroughfare. The public sidewalks, the board argues, are a part of the public streets, and their unobstructed use is a public right.

UTAH WANTS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The direct election of President of the United States is asked in a House joint memorial passed by the Utah legislators calling upon Congress to submit to the states of the Union a proposed Federal amendment providing for such direct election. The memorial was passed by unanimous vote of the House.



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WHITE HOUSE PLEASED OVER TRAFFIC PLANS

Managers of Thirty Roads Agree
on Policy — No More Ship-
ments for Export Until Pres-
ent Accumulation Clears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The White House is gratified over the agreement made by the general managers of 30 of the leading railroads in conference here with the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby the freight conditions due to the Atlantic blockade will be relieved so far as the eastern section of the United States is concerned. The car shortage, due to so many cars being tied up in eastern terminals unable to unload because of the stagnation in ocean shipping, has caused western shippers to be embarrassed, especially in shipments of flour, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New England, have suffered a serious shortage in flour, while at the same time the West is suffering from inability to get eastern manufactured goods. The agreement reached by the managers is as follows:

Adoption of regulations tantamount to a virtual embargo on all export shipments through eastern ports, until a part of the vast accumulation already awaiting steamships can be cleared away.

Liberal use of "an intelligent embargo" on all domestic eastbound shipments.

A policy of separating empty from loaded cars in the congested yards and sending the empties back, with others released by unloading, to western lines in solid trains, ahead of all other traffic except passenger trains.

Eastern roads agreed to give in addition an empty car to the western connections for every loaded car received.

Export traffic through the East will remain virtually at a standstill during the period of adjustment, and eastbound domestic traffic will be greatly curtailed, if the plans work out. The amount of freight for export has increased greatly at eastern ports because of the great decrease in steamship sailings, since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

One road is reported to have every track crowded and, in addition, cars loaded with export wheat standing on 94 barges in New York harbor. Every eastern grain elevator is said to be overflowing and, in addition, there are 4,000,000 bushels of export wheat in Minneapolis which have been awaiting transportation east for more than two months.

In New England there is a threatened shortage of grain, while the flour supply of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and New England states is none too large.

At Thursday's meeting it was decided to move two train loads of 50 cars each from Minneapolis daily, one laden with wheat for New England, the other carrying flour to New England and the three cities named.

The two daily trainloads of wheat and flour are to be given the right of way over all other traffic, except passenger business.

The roads also will move coal promptly to eastern cities.

As fast as sailing ocean steamers diminish the accumulation of freight awaiting export at eastern ports, the railroads will let down the bars of the embargo, permitting the shipment, ton for ton, of supplies to replace those taken away. In this matter, it is thought, the old accumulation can be disposed of and fresh shipments will await their turn.

The commission on car service, which has authority to act for the American Railway Association in relieving the car situation, announced tonight that the plan for eastward movement of grain and flour from Minneapolis would be carried out through the following detail:

Two trains weekly, each of 50 cars of flour, from Minneapolis to the Pittsburgh territory via Pennsylvania lines and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

One train weekly of 50 cars of flour from Minneapolis to Philadelphia via Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Two trains weekly, each of 50 cars of flour, from Minneapolis to New York via the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

One train weekly of 50 cars of flour from Minneapolis to Buffalo via the New York Central lines.

Two trains weekly, each of 50 cars of flour, from Minneapolis to New England territory via the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines.

A daily train of 50 cars of feedstuffs, oats and corn (including seed oats), from Minneapolis to New England points.

Industries Threatened

Work May Be Stopped at Chicago by Freight Blockade

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago business men whose industries are menaced by the freight blockade are facing the most serious situation since the threatened railway strike last summer. With their inability to get their finished products or raw materials to the markets, prediction came today that, unless there is immediate relief, thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment.

The embargo on further shipments for export, which was decided upon by representatives of 30 roads at Washington, virtually brought the matter to a focus here. Railroad officials and members of the Chicago Board of Trade held a conference in an effort to

devise some measure of relief. Practically the only solution offered was the move to urge President Wilson either to allow merchant ships to arm themselves or furnish convoys.

Grain shipments east from Chicago are at a standstill and domestic stagnation is becoming pronounced. Millions of dollars worth of freight is lying in warehouses here awaiting cars.

In Detroit \$10,000,000 worth of new autos are awaiting shipment. One hundred new cars being driven cross country in preference to waiting transportation, passed through Chicago today.

Grain elevators here contain 30,000,000 bushels of wheat waiting shipment, while an additional 7,000,000 bushels is tied up in loaded cars in the railroad yards.

Several more embargoes were declared by western roads today.

What Railroads Have Done

Statistics Presented by American Railway Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures compiled by the American Railway Association for a 10-year period ended Dec. 31, 1916, show that during that time the railroads of the United States added to their equipment 678,000 freight cars. The president of the association, W. W. Atterbury, says: "Railroads can increase their facilities for holding at your big terminals, but they cannot force unloading. That has got to be done by the consignee himself."

The recent "car shortage" and congestion of traffic have occurred in spite of the most efficient use of freight cars ever known, according to an editorial in the issue of the Railway Age Gazette, which states that 35 roads which reported their results for October, 1916, averaged 32.17 miles per car per day.

Ten years ago the railroads had 1,840,000 freight cars; on Dec. 31, 1916, the number had grown to 2,518,855; the railroads were not only ordering additional equipment; they were constantly replacing old equipment with new cars of greater carrying capacity than the old. So that while the number of cars in 10 years increased 37 per cent, the load-carrying capacity provided by the railroads increased 60 per cent.

President Smith of the New York Central Railroad is quoted as saying: "Our foreign trade has increased from \$4,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to \$8,000,000,000 at the present time, and domestic trade has increased from about \$30,000,000,000 to \$46,000,000,000, the domestic trade showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent and the foreign nearly 100 per cent. The great sources of our supply of labor we have cut off. Instead of 500,000 immigrants per year we are now getting only a few thousand, and only a few of these are industrial workers. The very conditions which have produced the present prosperity have greatly increased the cost of material, including equipment and the great cost of labor not only retards this work, but embarrasses the daily operation of the railroads."

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President Smith of the New York Central Railroad is quoted as saying: "Our foreign trade has increased from \$4,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to \$8,000,000,000 at the present time, and domestic trade has increased from about \$30,000,000,000 to \$46,000,000,000, the domestic trade showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent and the foreign nearly 100 per cent. The great sources of our supply of labor we have cut off. Instead of 500,000 immigrants per year we are now getting only a few thousand, and only a few of these are industrial workers. The very conditions which have produced the present prosperity have greatly increased the cost of material, including equipment and the great cost of labor not only retards this work, but embarrasses the daily operation of the railroads."

Relief in Sight

Vessels to Depart Soon for Ports Across Atlantic

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Relief from the freight congestion caused by the German submarine policy was seen Thursday in the announcement that a number of Dutch and Scandinavian vessels would soon depart with cargoes for their transatlantic ports. The understanding that the British naval authorities had arranged for neutral ships bound for the northern European countries to touch at Halifax instead of Kirkwall and thus avoid the submarine zone, gave promise of the resumption of regular sailings.

The export situation, however, was declared by traffic heads of railroads entering this city to be the most serious in the history of the port of New York.

A virtual embargo has for some days been in effect on some of the roads. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western terminals here are filled nearly to capacity, and from lines west of Buffalo no shipments are accepted for export. New York Central traffic officials also said no export shipments were accepted unless ships were waiting for them.

From New York to Chicago railroad yards are jammed with cars, thousands of them loaded, and these imprisoning many empties.

Conditions Improving

Embargo Against Buffalo May Be Lifted by Monday

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The New York Central claims to have its yards substantially open and deliveries of coal and most needed materials for local industries are promised.

General Manager J. W. Rogers of the Pennsylvania Railroad said today he believed conditions were improving. He did not want to promise anything, but hoped that the embargo against the city could be lifted by Monday.

"No amount of foresight could have controlled this situation," Mr. Rogers declared. "For many months the railroads were handling only 40 to 60 per cent of the volume of business of the city. Then came the extreme weather. That decreased the engine power. Greater volumes of business were offered. Embargoes became necessary. The situation now rests entirely with the intelligence displayed as the embargoes are removed."

Tie-Up in Middle West

Several Railroads Announce Wholesale Embargoes

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Middle West is facing a serious freight tie-up and car shortage. The five western stock markets received only two-thirds as many hogs in the last 24 hours as

were received a week ago. "So far, the freight congestion has made little difference in prices," one commission man stated today. "We look for no serious results. The trouble, in the West can easily be alleviated by Pacific coast shipments."

Wholesale embargoes are announced here by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The Texas & Pacific Railroad has placed an embargo against shipments east of the Illinois State line, while the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has announced an embargo against export grain to Galveston. This latter step, it was explained, would stop almost the entire export grain trade from gulf ports.

Pittsburgh Feels Effect

Shortage of Foodstuffs and Also of Coal Reported

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Shortage of foodstuffs, fuel and fodder were pinching Pittsburgh today. Many of the cars have been en route for weeks, particularly those from the West.

The coal shortage has brought about a serious situation. Mayor Armstrong succeeded in getting four cars of coal through to keep North Side pumping stations open, but the water is far below normal in all city reservoirs.

Only 37 cars of hay and grain have been received in the last 48 hours, as against an ordinary receipt of more than 160 cars in the same length of time. Nearly 300 cars of hay and grain for Pittsburgh buyers are en route.

Potatoes May Drop

Farmers Ready to Release Stores They Have Been Holding

APPLETON, Wis.—Wisconsin farmers are ready to release the stores of potatoes they have been holding for higher prices, and commission men here predict that prices will drop rapidly within the next two weeks. Warmer weather and the fact that western and southern potatoes will soon be available to wholesalers, are leading factors in prompting the release of Wisconsin potatoes. Car shortage may hold up shipments temporarily.

Flour Output Falls Off

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Northwest Miller points out that last week's output of flour was 221,640 barrels, 2355 barrels below the previous week, and 133,755 barrels less than the same week in 1916. The car shortage which has created in Minnesota a situation which shippers declare is "very serious, although not yet alarming." This statement was confirmed by Ira B. Mills, State railroad and warehouse commissioner. Flour mills have not been running full capacity for several weeks, and millers are protesting vigorously against the car shortage.

Potatoes at Six Dollars

BANGOR, Me.—Potatoes are selling at Houlton at \$6 and \$6.25 a barrel, the highest price ever paid in this State. With prices at these levels it is expected that the stock remaining in the country will be practically disposed of as fast as shipping facilities can be obtained. The Port Fairfield potato markets also took a sudden rise in prices. The \$6 mark so long predicted is now an assured fact. Many of the farmers were hauling to market to take advantage of the present high prices. Buyers were reported as purchasing freely at \$6 per barrel.

POETRY TALK GIVEN

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

Though Edwin Markham was scheduled to talk on "Poetry" and not on "Equal Suffrage" at the meeting of the Writers Equal Suffrage League yesterday at the home of Miss Eugenia Frothingham on Beacon Street, the poet took occasion to preface his address by speaking somewhat at length on his reasons for believing that women should be permitted to vote.

All the governments of the world, he declared, had been failures more or less, and one great why was because they had been made by men and not by men and women. Governments need to be made human, he said, and this fact constitutes an "invincible reason for woman suffrage. We have had enough cold, prosy governments, what the world needs is lyric governments, radiant and warm and sympathetic."

Taking up the regular subject of the afternoon Mr. Markham remarked that anyone who simply sets forth facts is not giving the world poetry; that around every fact there is a halo of beauty, mystery and wonder, and it is the duty of the poet to express this halo. From the standpoint of mere fact a nation's flag represents so much muslin, so much paint, and nothing else, but poetry gives the real significance of the flag.

"The greatest utterances in all times have always been in poetry, and poetry is by no means confined to verse," Mr. Markham asserted. "Poetry is one of the supreme servants of mankind. It is the expression of inspired moments. Don't expect to find poetry on every page you read from the poets. Much of what they have written is merely poor prose, but one-twentieth is beautiful."

Mr. Markham showed how various writers had tried to define poetry, and stated that his own definition was this: that poetry is the expression of the unfamiliar beauty of the world, the beauty that is the smile upon the face of Truth.

To illustrate his talk the poet read from his book of prose, "California the Wonderful," and from his three volumes of poems. He concluded with an interpretation of "The Man with the Hoe," explaining that the poem was a protest not against work but against drudgery and industrial oppression.

SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL "DRY" CLAUSE URGED

Majority Members of House
Committee Report Favorably
on Webb Resolution Proposing
a Constitutional Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National prohibition took another step forward Thursday when a favorable committee report was made to the House on the Webb resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. It was predicted by Majority Leader Kitchin that the measure would pass the House with the necessary two-thirds vote, but it is considered a question if the Senate will be able to act on the proposition in the few remaining days of the present Congress.

Reports on the resolution were submitted by both the majority and minority members of the committee. The majority statement points to the fact that 85 per cent of the territory of the United States has outlawed the saloon, and that 60 per cent of the population of the Nation lives in anti-saloon territory. This report says, in part:

"Leaving out of consideration the merits of the prohibition policy of dealing with the alcoholic liquor traffic, when more than half of the states in the Union have declared in favor of prohibition, when 85 per cent of the territory of the United States has outlawed the saloon, and more than 60 per cent of the population live in such territory, and when approximately 10,000,000 of our people, residing in all sections of the Union, have petitioned directly for the passage of this resolution, your committee is of the opinion and feels it is incumbent upon the Congress to submit the issue to the states in the manner requested, as prescribed by the terms of the Constitution itself. If it is not desired, 13 states of the Union can prevent its adoption, but if, on the other hand, 36 states desire such a change, they should have the right to make it, and it would appear to your committee that the question is now one of sufficient importance to be submitted to them so that they may pass upon it."

Those who signed the minority report were Representatives Igoe and Dyer of Missouri, Graham of Pennsylvania, Steele of Iowa, Danforth and Dale of New York, and Gard of Ohio.

WELFARE OF CHILD

CONFERENCE TOPIC

Mothers and teachers of Middlesex County gathered in the Stoneham High School today to attend a conference of the Middlesex County branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association. Questions pertaining to the welfare of the child in the school and the home were discussed. The conference also celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the national association which took place on Feb. 17, 1897.

A part of the afternoon session was given over to the consideration of discipline. Attention was given to suitable methods of discipline for the child at different periods of his development, the mothers contributing to the discussion from their own experiences.

In the evening Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith of Malden is to tell of what the congress has accomplished for the advancement of education in Massachusetts and throughout the country. Mrs. E. N. Barney of Medford will talk on the religious development of the child. The program will close with an exhibition of motion pictures, showing how such pictures can be related with advantage to the teaching of school subjects, and also of a motion picture apparatus suitable for use in rural schools. The conference is most interested in this subject and contemplates the purchase of such equipment for use in country schools.

Mrs. Earl William Smith of Newton Upper Falls was in charge of the day's proceedings.

MINNESOTA SENATE

FOR "DRY" AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Senate Thursday passed, by a vote of 49 to 16, the bill to submit a constitutional amendment for prohibition in 1918. The bill was amended to take effect July 1, 1920, instead of Jan. 1, 1920, by a unanimous vote. It now goes back to the House, which previously passed it for action on the amendment. Its success is assured.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The annual Boston meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects opened at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon. Reports of committees on preservation of Niagara Falls, encroachment on park lands, timely acquisition of park areas, national forests, national highways, national parks and billboards are to be submitted at the afternoon meeting. The speakers at the evening meeting include Prof. James S. Pray of Harvard, president of the society, and Herbert J. Kellaway, president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects. A paper prepared by Thomas H. Mawson of England on the practice of landscape architecture will be read, and Loring Underwood will give an illustrated lecture on "Old New England Gardens."

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' NEEDS TOLD AT MEETING

Report Is Made on Investigation
of Minimum Wage, Age Pen-
sions, and Thrift

"Teach electric railroad employees to save their resources and provide them with livable wages and old age pensions. This is essential to the well-being of all public service corporations, needing, as they do, satisfied and permanent employees," said J. D. Mortimer, president of The North American Company, New York City, as he addressed members of the American Electric Railway Association at its midyear meeting in the Copley Plaza this morning.

As chairman of the committee on social relations he made a three-fold report on minimum wage, old age pension, and thrift investigation. "Under the ideal system of compensation for wage earners," he concluded, "the settling of minimum wages by law or regulation should be unnecessary."

The association, which includes in its membership 80 per cent of the electric railways operated in the United States, as well as many in Canada, Mexico, South America and the Philippines, ordered a telegram sent to President Wilson expressing confidence and pledging patriotic support of all measures he may take in the war crisis. Immediately afterward a resolution was passed favoring universal military training and service and containing these words: "It is the sense of this meeting that legislation should be enacted immediately, providing for universal military training and service, thereby placing the burden of defense equally upon all men of military age regardless of their social standing, which is in accordance with ideas of democracy."

Bentley W. Warren of Boston declared the rate of wages in the street railway business to be from 50 to 75 per cent higher than it was 15 years ago, yet the actual rate for transportation is in all important cases no higher and, measured by what transportation now includes, such as electrically heated cars, innumerable free transfers and many other features, the rate is materially lower.

Discussing salesmanship, Robert Frothingham, of New York City, said that electric railways are suffering from the results of an effort to meet constantly rising expenses with a stationary rate of fare and must "sell" to the public the idea of relief from a situation that is proving too much for them.

E. E. Rice of Boston, urging insurance for employees, called the present era of prosperity the time to prepare for the future. He said employees should not only save but be insured as well and that the company must educate them.

The concluding address of the morning session was made by James O. Fagan, who, as a railway signalman on the Boston & Maine road, was distinguished as a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other reviews. "Peace and good will in industry goes inseparably with peace and good will in society and in the home," he said. "Not a rainbow vision or a star dream but a healthy Christian spirit means the conservation of American industry from its human side."

L. S. Storrs, president of the association, presided. The association was welcomed to Boston by Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company.

Following a reception at 6:30 this evening, the association will dine at the Copley Plaza. The speakers will include Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Martin W. Littleton, New York City, and Job E. Hedges, New York City.

NEW DORMITORY FOR BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin is to have a new dormitory next fall when college opens, according to an announcement made by President William DeWitt Hyde. A committee of the trustees has been active in raising the necessary \$70,000 and the contract has been awarded to F. A. Rumery Company of Portland.

The new dormitory will be of a similar design to the three old halls, Maine, Winthrop and Appleton, erected in 1807, 1820 and 1835. They are four-story brick structures accommodated 64 students, and are divided into separate north and south ends. The new dormitory will have a modern equipment but will correspond to the others in the general simplicity.

ARBON IS ADMITTED

Before Chief Justice Alden in the Superior Court yesterday David Rogel and Philip Levine pleaded guilty, the former to burning a building and the latter to procuring Rogel and Edward Kandler to set the fire on Dec. 28. The building was at 52 Addison Street, Chelsea, owned by the wives of Levine and Rogel.

NEWSPAPER MAN HONORED

Francis A. Lavelle, a newspaper man who recently passed the bar examinations and is soon to engage in law practice, was given a complimentary dinner by Boston newspaper men at the Georgian last night. Mayor Curley and a number of State and city officials spoke.

IPSWICH WOMAN'S CLUB

IPSWICH, Mass.—University of Maine Glee Club will give a concert under the auspices of the Ipswich Woman's Club on March 3.



Misses' hooded blouses

6.50

Some other interesting Georgette crepe blouses show colored Aztec embroidery.

Misses' new hand-made blouses
Exquisite things, copied stitch for stitch from French blouses. Some in batiste, only \$5; some trimmed with lace—the French are using lace a lot—\$10; some in Georgette crepe \$12.50.

Misses' new shaggy cashmere wool sweaters
Pale pink, baby blue, white, \$12.50.

(Filene's—fourth floor—mail orders filled)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

GARDENING TALK AT A CONFERENCE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Experiments in gardening in vacant lots and waste lands have made a return of \$42 on 90 square feet of land, according to Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, speaking at the opening session of a house gardens conference of the conservation department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs in Horticultural Hall today.

There are plenty of places in practically all the towns of Massachusetts, he continued, where land is being wasted which could be turned into productive gardens. He said that owners are generally willing to allow the use of land for this purpose.

William Craig of Faulkner Farm, Brookline, gave an interesting talk on varieties of seeds and how to plant them. Baldwin apples were advocated by Mrs. Effie S. Nowers of Lexington, speaking on "The Apple Orchard." Miss Sarah Brassill spoke on various berry crops. She said that anyone starting a garden should always plan it out on paper. Mrs. Lottie A. Leach presided.

Direct color photographs will illustrate the lecture to be given this afternoon by Loring Underwood, on the planning of home grounds, dealing specially with "Old New England Gardens." Miss Louise Hetzer of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women at Groton, Mass., will follow him, speaking on "Succession of Bloom in the Flower Garden."

"Children's Home and School Gardens" will be the subject of an address by Miss Annie Burke, director of boys' and girls' agricultural work in Plymouth County. The conference closes with a talk by several pupils, who will give accounts of their experiences.

UNION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES MEETS

President Wilson has not only sanctioned the formation of a Federal Employees Union, comprised of United States government employees throughout the Nation, but has spoken officially to representatives of the union in favor of granting them additional salaries, according to correspondence read at the monthly meeting of the Boston local at Roughan Hall, Charles-ton, last night.

William J. Burke, president of the Boston local, announced today that union representatives had been in conference with President Wilson, with a petition signed by 50,000 employees of the Government, for increased salaries. The President recalled his college days and acknowledged the need of "elasticity of salaries," according to Mr. Burke.

Thirty new members were initiated at the meeting, and arrangements were made to admit 200 or more who are employed at the Hingham arsenal.

GRAIN SHORTAGE SENDS SHIP AWAY

Lack of grain to fill its orders in Boston has resulted in the British steamship Baytjern sailing for Baltimore to load the cargo. It was announced today. Agents say that they have been assured of enough grain at the southern port. Another steamship expected to be ordered south is the Dutch vessel Eemdjik, which arrived this afternoon from Rotterdam after being diverted from its New York course by the pilot at Sandy Hook. Its orders call for the loading of 200,000 bushels of oats, corn and rye in this port and there is not enough to fill them, it is said.

BROOKLINE CAUCUS HELD

There was a light vote cast at the annual citizens' caucus at the Town Hall, due largely to the lack of contests. The present town officers were unopposed for reelection with the exception of Sturgis Jarvis, who was defeated by William Love for reelection to the board of auditors, and one member of the board of constables, who defeated his opponent, Benjamin M. Ellis. Charles F. Wood, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was nominated to the School Board.

CHAMBERLAIN PRIZE

Honorable mention is given to two New England boys in connection with the award of the Chamberlain prize of \$25 by the department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The boys are Raymond M. Stowell of Walpole and John F. Hogan of Pawtucket, R. I. The prize went to John Martin Batschy of Quincy, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE RULE TO SPEED MAILS, SAYS POSTMASTER

Mr. Murray Answers Protests of
Citizens Against Enforcing
Regulation About Name

Protest of the citizens of Cambridge against the enforcement of the rule of the postal officials in Boston and Washington, in making Cambridge a part of the official postal district of Boston, and thereby eliminating "Cambridge, Mass.," as the official postal designation for that city, is met by the statement of Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston, that the change is not new, and that its enforcement is for the purpose of expediting the delivery of mails in Cambridge.

Postmaster Murray pointed out today that the grouping of Cambridge with 21 other cities and towns forming the Boston postal district antedates by many years his assumption of the office as chief of the postal district.

The extreme points of this district are Stoneham on the north, Winthrop on the east, East Weymouth on the south and Wellesley on the west. It includes 79 branch stations of the main post office in Boston. The official designation for each one of these branch stations is "Boston, Mass.," but ever since the district was established 20 years ago, inhabitants of all the cities and towns in the district have had their mail sent direct to their own municipality.

Postmaster Murray explains that each one of these cities and towns would receive its mail a delivery or two earlier if the designation "Boston, Mass.," were added at the bottom of the letter. This is especially so with regard to mail from distant points where the distributing clerks are not familiar with the substations in the Boston district. To reverse the situation, it is pointed out that the Boston clerks are not familiar with all the substations in the Los Angeles, Cal., postal district, and that mails to substations in southern California reach their destinations quicker if "Los Angeles, Cal.," is added.

According to Postmaster Murray, there have been complaints from the citizens of Cambridge regarding mail deliveries and it was to expedite these deliveries that he called attention to the fact that the addition of "Boston, Mass.," would accomplish the desired result.

REQUEST FOR SHIPS ANSWERED

QUICK RESPONSE TO RAILWAY CALL BY CANADIANS

Transportation Difficulties Overcome Through the Efficiency of the National Service Registration System of Dominion

TORONTO, Ont.—The efficiency of the National service registration of Canada was well illustrated when Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, issued a preliminary call to National service for the relief of the coal situation and other transportation difficulties, which were caused principally by the scarcity of locomotive engineers, round-house mechanics and other skilled labor. Hundreds of such men had filled in registration cards and expressed their willingness to resume their old occupations during the war if their service in that capacity were more valuable to the country.

The problem of locating these men was immediately solved by a special staff set to work at the National service statistical branch, and within 24 hours of the receipt of the call hundreds of names were in the hands of the Railway Commission from which a selection of the man power most needed was readily made.

The scarcity of railway mechanics being thus overcome, the shortage of locomotives and train crews was dealt with, and a further temporary reduction made in the passenger service on the Grand Trunk Railway, by which 30 trains in addition to the 25 taken off the lines a few weeks ago, were canceled, the order becoming effective on Sunday, Feb. 12. These locomotives and crews were promptly transferred to the freight service, operating more particularly at the Niagara frontier, where the congestion is the most serious. This action affects every division on the system between Montreal and Chicago.

W. H. Farrell, superintendent of the Toronto terminal, says the severity of the weather conditions has affected motive power all over Canada and the United States, but that with any kind of favorable conditions the coal situation in Toronto and other Ontario points will now be much relieved.

RELIEF WORK FOR JEWS TO GO FORWARD

Joint Distribution Committee Does Not Anticipate Withdrawal Even if War Comes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Even if there should be war with Germany, the Joint Distribution Committee, which distributes an average of \$500,000 a month to the Jews made destitute by the war, does not anticipate that its work will be held up. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Herbert H. Lehman, treasurer, said:

"We are confident that some way could be found to continue our work even though war cannot be avoided. The work must go on. Within the last few days we have received cable messages telling us again that the condition of the Jews in the belligerent lands is appalling. As in the case of Belgium, relief work must go on, and a way will be found to keep it going on."

"The State Department is cooperating with us in a most helpful manner. Since we began the work we have sent to Europe about \$7,500,000. This money does not go to the Jews who are afflicted by conditions other than by those of the war. The money reaches Jews in Russia, Poland, Galicia, Lithuania, Palestine, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia."

"The American people should not forget that the work of relief must be continued whatever the solution of the present international problem turns out to be. American aid is absolutely necessary, and we have every confidence that nothing can withhold that aid or prevent it from reaching those who need it so keenly."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Miss Mabelle Sophr, a soprano, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Simmons College Glee Club for the year to take place this evening in the dormitories. The Mandolin and Ukulele Clubs will assist the Glee Club. Players for the Sophomore basketball team are: Center, Miss Esther Briggs; forwards, Misses Mathilda Svenson and Mary Coburn; guards, Misses Mary Klun and Florence Wineberg. Miss Klun is the manager and Miss Florence Dial the coach. Other class teams will be posted Monday.

BILL TO ABOLISH GUARD

SANTA FE, N. M.—A bill to abolish the National Guard of New Mexico has been introduced in the State Senate. It is argued that the National Guard system is a failure, that the "costly paper" showing that an expensive recruiting campaign last year proved futile, and that the guard is now composed largely of men from other states who will leave when mustered out.

WOBURN TREASURER REELECTED
WOBURN, Mass.—Former Mayor William H. Henchey, who was elected city treasurer Jan. 1 but failed to qualify through an oversight in filing his bond, was reelected last night by the City Council, 11 to 3.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY TAKES UP PAPER INQUIRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Government has begun a Grand Jury inquiry to determine if the scarcity and high prices of news print paper existing now and for some time past is due to a criminal conspiracy among the manufacturers.

A special Grand Jury was sworn in for the investigation by Judge Clarence W. Sessions of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is now sitting here in the Federal District Court. The panel has been drawn by Chief Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox. Two witnesses appeared before the body, but only one was examined—Robert M. Houk, assistant secretary of the News Print Manufacturers Association of New York.

This body is composed, it was stated, of 68 firms and individuals and it has been charged in Congress, and before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, that they control the paper mills in the United States and fix the output and the prices.

Accompanying Mr. Houk to the Grand Jury investigation were his counsel, George Gordon Battle, and the secretary of the News Print Manufacturers Association, George F. Steele. Mr. Steele will be examined as soon as the Grand Jury is through with his assistant, who has the more immediate charge of the ledgers and correspondence of the organization.

It is alleged that the average price now asked for print paper by American pulp mill men is \$29 a ton more than the average cost of production, indicating that the conditions at the mills have not changed, inasmuch as the present profit—so it is charged—is greater than the entire cost, formerly of an excellent quality of paper delivered.

The Government's special prosecutors in the inquiry are Bainbridge Colby and Mark Hyman. At the close of the day's session Mr. Battle said in a statement that the high price of print paper is due to increased cost of labor and pulp. All other kinds of paper also have risen in proportion, he asserted, and even the Canadian Government has raised the price on paper from the Dominion mills.

NEW VALUE FIXED FOR MEXICAN MONEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report sent out in connection with the report of the Veracruz consulate on the subject of monetary conditions in that district makes the following extract from El Pueblo for Jan. 10 of interest:

"In view of the rise which silver has taken recently in foreign markets, the Department of Finance will fix the value of the silver peso with relation to foreign money. As we have known, the new disposition of the Department of Finance in this respect tends to benefit the general interests of the country, considering that as the value of the Mexican peso in the foreign markets is more than 50 cents gold, it is not just that the dollar should continue to be accepted at two for one. It is probable that tomorrow they will announce the value that will be assigned to American money."

Following this, El Dictamen published an item quoting the circular promulgated by the Department of Finance:

"Isaiah Nieto, assistant secretary of the Department of Finance and Public Credit, has just issued the following important circular: 'This Department, with the consent of the Civilian First Chief of the Constitutional Army, in charge of the executive power of the nation, has seen fit to order that in the future the rate of exchange at which American money should be received in the payment of Federal taxes will be fixed every 10 days by this department, and that during the 10 days ending Jan. 20 said rate shall be 1 peso and 80 centavos national gold for each dollar.'

The result of this action of the Government has been that in the stores, markets, hotels, and restaurants American money is accepted on a basis of only 1.80 pesos for every dollar."

PARK PROTECTORS STRONGLY PROTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Estimate has opened hearings on the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad involving the relocation of the tracks along the West Side. This contract has aroused a great deal of public discussion. Among the leaders of the opposition are members of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, who claim that the contract would deprive the public of the use of the park for from six to 10 years of construction work, destroy the park and real estate values and give away in perpetuity vast sections of riverfront. Other protestants assert the city's interests are not sufficiently guarded in the contract.

At the request of Governor Whitman the Public Service Commission is investigating the value of the proposed land grants. The hearings before the Board of Estimate will result in sending the contract back to the Committee on Port and Terminals, and probably in a redrawing of the contract.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

The work of the Boston City Planning Board will be described by the secretary of the board, Miss Elizabeth H. Herlihy, at a meeting open to the public to be held tonight at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont Street. Next Friday night the activities of the Public Works Department will be described.

LIQUOR LICENSE PLEA BRINGS OUT MANY PROTESTS

Proposition to Open a Saloon at 369 Columbus Avenue Is Objected to by Representatives of Many Organizations

Property owners, residents and various organizations appeared before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday in opposition to a petition for a first class liquor license at 369 Columbus Avenue. More than 30 individuals and representatives of associations were heard in opposition, and opponents more than filled the hearing room. Petitions protesting against the issuance of the license were presented with more than 1000 signatures. Counsel for the petitioner produced but one witness, the lessee of the property, in favor of the license.

Among the organizations which appeared in protest were the South End Improvement Association, Associated Charities, Parker Memorial, Franklin Square House, People's Temple, Salvation Army, Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Union Congregational Church, Men's Club of the Tremont Street Church, and the Landladies League. H. S. Upman appeared in behalf of the protesting associations and William A. Bray appeared for the property owners in opposition.

George A. Levy, a haberdasher in the vicinity of the location of the proposed saloon, declared that under the present conditions women were not safe from being accosted by intoxicated men on the streets. These men, he continued, became intoxicated from the liquor which they obtained from the three licensed places in close proximity to the location of the proposed license.

He stated that he was constantly being called to the assistance of women who were being accosted and annoyed by men under the influence of liquor and that the addition of another licensed place in the community would only tend to make bad conditions worse. The demoralizing influence of the saloons already in existence in the community, he concluded, was well shown in the large number of customers whom he had lost for no other reason than that these self-respecting persons did not desire to trade in such a district.

Several members of the Landladies League entered their protest against the petition. They maintained that they represented an essential part of the business community in that they leased property valued at millions of dollars. The district was on the verge of becoming less desirable for lodging houses they argued, and if another saloon was added to those places already open it would become more difficult to secure lodgers, as the best of the present customers were already beginning to seek more desirable quarters.

It was pointed out by the witnesses that the district was already supplied with licensed places in that there were three within a very short distance of the location of the proposed license. They argued that there was no necessity for adding another to the district under existing conditions.

Other opponents told the board that there were a number of garages in the district and that the problem of controlling the automobile driver under the influence of liquor was becoming increasingly difficult. They contended that this evil should not be accentuated by permitting another saloon in the district, thus placing liquor within easier access of the drivers.

The presence of a large number of students in surrounding lodging houses was emphasized. It was pointed out by witnesses that the churches and civic organizations which would be affected were in accord with the petition. The fact that school houses and an armory were nearby, they said, should be considered as having great weight in deterring the members of the board from granting the petition.

The only witness who appeared in favor of the petition was the man who holds the lease on the property which the petitioner hopes to use. The owner of the building appeared as counsel for the petitioner.

CASH IN HAND FOR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL \$241,173

Cash in hand for the building fund for the George Washington Memorial in Washington, D. C., totals \$241,173.09, according to a letter received yesterday by Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the Massachusetts advisory council for the memorial, from Charles J. Bell, trustee of the permanent building fund and president of the American Trust and Security in Washington. With the exception of \$10,000 this money is invested so that it is returning nearly \$1,000 a month interest. In addition to the cash there are outstanding subscriptions of several hundred thousand dollars which are not included in the statistics. Funds being raised in Massachusetts have not been included, as these are in the hands of Frank H. Pope, treasurer of the advisory council.

Massachusetts has the opportunity to be the first State to complete its quota for the fund and the campaign in Greater Boston as well as the smaller Massachusetts cities and towns is being pushed with the aim of securing this honor for the Commonwealth. United States Senator Elihu Root, writing from Washington, says:

"Such a building is very much needed and if erected would contribute materially toward the process of conference, consultation, discussion, awakening of public interest and conscience, reconciliation of views, recognition of abuses—the process through which a great, self-governing people works out its problems and reaches its results."

"I know of no better tribute to Washington than to establish such an institution in this city. The number of associations, organizations, permanent and occasional, which seek to bring people together for worthy objects in this country is enormous. There is no place to which people prefer to come than Washington, and it is a common meeting ground for people from all states, and is a very interesting place for them to come."

A water color of the front elevation of the proposed Memorial building was placed on exhibition yesterday at 70 Devonshire Street, and will remain on display throughout the Greater Boston campaign.

BROCKTON WINS PRIZE

In the city class of the home and school garden contest conducted by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Brockton won the first prize, a silver cup. Newburyport was second and Holyoke received honorable mention. In the "large town" class Milton was first, Palmer second and Arlington honorable mention. Hadley came first in the "town" class, with Wilbraham second and honorable mention for these four towns—Groton, Russell, Easton and Brimfield.

MAINE GOVERNOR APPOINTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Milliken has reappointed Brig.-Gen. George McL. Presson of Farmington to the position of Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Commander Leroy D. Moulton of Portland, naval aide on his staff. Both were appointed by Governor Curtis two years ago. Capt. Spaulding Bisbee of Rumford, Second Infantry; Capt. Arthur Ashwer of Bangor, Second Infantry, and Capt. George E. Fogg of Portland, Me., Coast Artillery, officers of the National Guard, were appointed aides-de-camp.

REPORT IS MADE BY COMPENSATION INSURANCE BOARD

A recommendation that employers be permitted to carry their own workmen's compensation insurance, under such terms and conditions as the State Insurance commissioner may prescribe, is included in the report of the joint special committee on workmen's compensation insurance rates and accident prevention, filed with the Massachusetts Legislature last night. One requirement of employers carrying their own insurance is a deposit of \$50,000 in securities with the insurance commissioner.

It was recommended that workmen's compensation insurance, hitherto transacted by stock and mutual companies and by the so-called State company, be hereafter limited to the state company, thus excluding all stock and mutual companies from the transaction of this business. A bill recommended by the committee requires that the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association (the State company) retire from all other lines of business and confine its activities to the writing of workmen's compensation insurance in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association is required to become a State-controlled company, the Governor of the Commonwealth appointing a majority of the board of directors, and the remainder being elected by the policy holders.

Another recommendation of the committee is that workmen's compensation insurance be made compulsory upon all employers.

An important recommendation is that all the industrial activities of the State be consolidated in a single board, to be known as the Industrial Commission. This commission would consist of the present Industrial Accident Board, to which would be transferred the powers and duties of the State Board of Labor and Industries, the Minimum Wage Commission, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, as well as the superintendence of free employment offices, now intrusted to the director of the Bureau of Statistics, and the inspection of factories and buildings and of boilers, now under the district police.

HOUSE DEBATE ON RESTRICTING DIRECT PRIMARY

Proposal to Place Nominations of Four State Officials in Hands of Convention Is Further Indorsed in Legislature

Debate was started in the Massachusetts House today on the bill to restore to party conventions the nominating of candidates for Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General, but because there were few members present further consideration was postponed to next Tuesday.

The ease with which the measure took a second reading yesterday, not a word being raised in opposition, indicated in the opinion of many members that leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties were backing the measure.

When the bill was reached on today's calendar, the question being on giving it a third, and final, reading in the House, Representative Odlin challenged the proponents, referring to the former objections to the convention system and claiming that under the bill the party platform would be framed by the friends of candidates other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who would dominate the convention.

Mr. McInerney of Boston, supporting the bill, moved the previous question. Mr. Hays of Boston opposed, in order that the bill might be debated, and the motion was voted down.

Mr. Hays then supported the bill because it would result in the selection of a high grade of candidates. Experience under the convention system had given the State, as Attorney-General Dana Malone, Herbert Parker, Hosea M. Knowlton, Albert E. Pillsbury and other men of their type.

Mr. Odlin asked if the bill were a drive at the incumbents of the four offices. Mr. Hays declared emphatically that there was not a shadow of a motive of that kind. But, he said, the people do not know or care very much about these four officials. In every case but one last year the first man in alphabetical order was elected. Under the corrupt practices act it is impossible to carry on an adequate campaign. Results would be better if secured through a convention.

J. L. Donovan of Boston remarked that the bill was very important and the House members present were few. Therefore he moved to postpone to Tuesday. This motion was carried without opposition.

At present all the candidates on the State ticket, so-called, are nominated directly by the voters at the State primaries in September preceding the November State election. It is now proposed to allow the voters to continue to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but to return to the party conventions the nominating of the "balance of the ticket."

It was argued, when the bill was before the Committee on Election Laws, that a convention is better able to consider the qualifications of the candidates than are the voters, most of whom may know little or nothing about them.

Opponents of the bill claimed that the party leaders still dominate the conventions and that the nominating would actually be done by them. Furthermore, it was contended that the bill was a step backward in the movement for more representative government.

What brings the leaders of both dominant parties in unity on this bill is that they believe there is a certain political advantage in maintaining a "proper religious and racial balance" in their State tickets for the purpose of making the ticket as attractive as possible to the greatest number of voters. This "balance" may be brought about more readily, say the party leaders, through the conventions. Experience has shown that the voters have not always followed the counsel of the party leaders to nominate at the primaries certain candidates because, as "Yankees," Roman Catholics, French-Americans, Jews, etc., their respective nominations would make the ticket "balance" properly from the racial and sectarian standpoint.

The House yesterday practically rejected the bill to allow women to vote with the male voters in accepting or rejecting any proposed changes in the State Constitution which may be submitted to the people by Constitutional Convention, which meets in June. The bill provided that women entitled to vote for school committee members should be included as "people."

Mr. Odlin of Lynn led the contest in behalf of the measure, seeking postponement until an opinion might be received from the Supreme Court regarding the legality of the bill. Mr. Smith of Boston opposed waiting for a Supreme Court opinion, stating that the bill ought to be considered on its merits. He expressed opposition to its passage, as did also Mr. Burr of Boston. Messrs. Hays of Boston and Carr of Hopkinton favored postponement. By a vote of 94 to 31 postponement was refused and the House accepted the adverse committee report on the bill.

Debate on the bill prohibiting school officials from inquiring as to the religious beliefs of candidates for teaching positions was postponed because of the absence of J. L. Donovan of Boston, who is particularly interested in the measure.

The House refused to substitute for adverse reports the bills submitting questions of public policy to voters on official ballots and for reducing the number of names necessary to get questions on the ballot from 1200 to 300, as it did also on the bill to re-

Lemonade

THE ORIGINAL FRUIT DRINK

The attempts to produce a satisfying, refreshing drink have been many, and some in a measure have succeeded. Yet the stamp of public approval still rests on the fruit drinks, among which lemonade stands first.

It is at its best when made from

California's

Sunkist

Uniformly Good Lemons



When you order lemons, ask for Sunkist, the uniformly good California lemons. Sunkist are waxy, tart and juicy. See that they reach you in the clean, crisp tissue wrappers stamped 'Sunkist.' They will stay fresh much longer if you leave them in these wrappers until you use them. Always have at least a half dozen in the house.

CALIFORNIA
FRUIT
GROWERS
EXCHANGE
A Co-operative, Non-Profit
Organization of 8000
Growers
Los Angeles, Calif.

quire that only the actual ballots cast on a question of public policy be counted in determining a majority.

Representative Casey of South Boston moved to substitute for the adverse committee report his bill for an investigation of Edison electric light rates, but the report was accepted on a voice vote.

The House ordered to a third reading the bill for the nomination of the last four officers on the State ticket by State convention.

The House refused, on a roll-call vote of 133 yeas to 82 yeas, to reconsider its vote of Wednesday whereby it rejected the petition for the initiative and referendum.

In the Senate yesterday the debate over the proposed appropriation for the Public Service Commission to investigate telephone rates and service was again postponed and the contest on this question will probably come at next Monday's session.

Senator Cavanaugh of Everett, who had the measure postponed from Wednesday to yesterday, again moved postponement to Monday, after he had moved amendments increasing the appropriation for the telephone bureau of the Public Service Commission from \$6500 to \$10,000 and increasing the amount for experts from \$3000 to \$6000.

After a debate on the bill to have the listing of voters in Boston done by the police, instead of the assessors, that measure was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 4.

Senators Timilty, McLaughlin and Fitzgerald, Boston Democrats, opposed the bill in debate, stating that Police Commissioner O'Meara does not want his police officers performing this duty.

Senator Lawler, a Boston Democrat, favored the bill and said that it was not a question whether the police want to do it. The listing by the assessors last year was poorly done and the city had to pay more for it than ever before. Senators Hornell and Wilson, Republicans, also favored the bill.

Additional committee reports in the House included the following:

Social Welfare—Bill to provide for the retirement of public school attendance officers who have more than \$500 salary, putting them into the same class as public school teachers. Judiciary—Leave to withdraw, petition of James H. Maguire for the appointment of a commission to investigate the decline in the price of stock of the Boston & Maine, the New Haven, the Massachusetts, Electric Companies, the Boston Elevated and the West End Street Railway.

Public Health—Leave to withdraw, petition of Henry F. Rockwell of Fitchburg, that druggists' retail licenses be relieved from the present law whereby they expire annually.

Metropolitan Affairs—Leave to withdraw, petition of John E. Beck for enlargement of the powers of the Fire Prevention Commission.

Use of Armories Advocated

More general use of State armories is provided for in several bills on which the legislative Committee on Election Laws gave a hearing yesterday. James S. Devlin, representing the city of Boston; Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett; Charles Cabot Jackson, O. E. Loomis and K. S. McLane favored legislation in this direction.

City Solicitor George Grinn, John H. McNamara and Daniel P. Driscoll, all of Fall River, spoke in behalf of a bill which would prevent the use of armories in competition with privately owned halls.

Saving Bank Tax Measure

Henry Parkman, for the Provident Institution for Savings, spoke before the taxation committee of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday for the petition of Wilmot R. Evans and others for a reduction of the rate of

taxation of savings banks from one-half to one-quarter of one per cent. He based his argument on new conditions created by the income tax law, saying that certain exemptions were permitted by that law, and that if equal exemption, as a matter of equity, were given to the people of small means who deposit in savings banks, it would amount to 30 or 40 per cent of their tax, according to the nature of their investments.

Tax Commissioner William D. T. Tretry objected but offered to cooperate in working.

Sir Herbert Ames a Visitor
Something of what Canada has done in the world war was told the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday by Sir Herbert Ames of the Canadian House of Commons, who is at the head of one of the Canadian relief funds.

Introduced by Speaker Channing Cox, the visitor said that Canada has a population of about 7,500,000, or less than New York State. Yet, it has raised 400,000 troops, equal to 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 for the United States. Canada's debt, since the war began, has increased from \$425,000,000 to \$750,000,000.

He told of his gratification at the cordiality of his reception, and he regarded it as significant of the attitude of the United States toward Canada regarding the war. Sir Herbert Ames was escorted into the House and out again by Prof. Amos R. Wells. The House rose and applauded as the visitors passed out.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS INCREASING

One-third more United States income tax returns than had been submitted last year at this time have been received at the Boston Internal Revenue Office on Devonshire Street, according to the chief deputy collector. The largest number are to be sent in during the next two weeks. On March 1, when the time for filing the returns for the individual and corporation income tax expires, the figures are expected to far surpass those for 1916 as more people are included in the regulations governing the filing of returns this year.

About 7500 individual income tax returns have been filed with 60 per cent taxable and 4200 corporation tax returns with the same ratio taxable. Increased prosperity is shown, the deputy collector says, in the returns for 1917.

PRISON CAMP WORKERS MAY BE FORCED OUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Withdrawal of Americans working in prison camps in Germany for the International Y. M. C. A. was discussed here yesterday with State Department officials by Dr. John R. Mott, head of the organization.

No orders yet have been issued to Americans in Germany nor has any word been received from Germany on the subject, but it is unlikely that the 20 Americans can continue to stay there.

If Germany forces their withdrawal it is probable that the Allied governments may refuse to allow Americans in their countries to continue work among Teutonic prisoners. In all belligerent countries there are about 75 Americans involved.

WAR REFERENDUM FAVORED

Members of the Association to Abolish War met yesterday afternoon at the Country Club and resolved that the authorities consult the people by a referendum before a declaration of war. Absolute opposition to conscription in any form was expressed.

PROOF TO BACK FIRST DEMAND UPON GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

from the Military Affairs Committee, the measure carries \$247,061,108.50.

Representative Dent of Alabama, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Kahn of California, the ranking Republican committee member, spoke on the measure yesterday. Representatives McKellar of Tennessee and Gordon of Ohio, majority members of the committee, were other debaters.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying \$368,000,000, the largest amount ever to be appropriated in a single bill for preparedness, is being considered by a subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which is expected to report soon. In the Senate committee it is intimated that the bill will be increased considerably.

Argentina Does Not Accept

Liberty of Action for Her Regarding German Blockade

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It is learned from an official source that the British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, has approached the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the exact interpretation of the Argentine note in reply to Germany. He was informed that it must be inferred from the terms of the note that Argentina does not accept the German blockade. In addition, Argentina wishes to reserve for herself liberty of action to institute in case of necessity negotiations in favor of peace, or to act conjointly with the American nations with a view to securing respect for neutral rights.

The text of Argentina's reply to the German Government has not been published in its entirety, but the note declared that Argentina regretted that the German Emperor had thought fit to adopt measures so extreme, and that Argentina would conform its conduct, as always, to the fundamental rules of international law.

Recruiting Help Asked

War Department Issues Circular Letter on Subject

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has called upon individual citizens, patriotic societies and organizations, many of which have offered their services since the break of relations with Germany, to help get recruits for the Army.

It is the first step of the kind ever taken by the Government in time of peace. Army officers say, and it is regarded as a forcible illustration of the need the Army feels for more men.

A circular letter sent out yesterday is introduced with a statement that those who are interested in preparedness "can render no more efficient service at present than by using their utmost influence to recruit the Regular Army to the strength authorized by law."

Particular emphasis is given in another section of the letter to the desirability of having individuals, societies or associations give immediate assistance in obtaining the men now needed.

Two plans are specified by which the assistance can be rendered. The first is "By encouraging the qualified men to enlist at once," and the second asks that information be given the nearest recruiting officer for the Army as to the names and addresses of "qualified men who are likely to enlist." All the regiments need from 200 to 400 additional men.

The Navy Department also has asked assistance from civilians and organizations in recruiting work. Rear Admiral Palmer, in charge of recruiting work, said that the Navy League was conducting an active recruiting campaign and other similar bodies were being interested in the work.

More than 1400 recruits were enlisted by the Navy last month and indications are that a new record will be made in February.

Stolen Charts Found

German Formerly Coast Guardsman Deserted Service

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stolen Government charts of anchorages, channels and harbors along the Alaskan coast were discovered by the police among the belongings of Herbert Sauer, 21, sentenced here yesterday to eight years in Sing Sing prison upon his plea of guilty to a charge of manslaughter.

Sauer was traced through the records of the Coast Guard Service, from which he deserted in April, 1916, while serving as a seaman on the cutter Apache. After Sauer disappeared from the Apache the charts and a navy code book were missed.

When Sauer was asked what he intended to do with the maps, he replied, according to the police: "I wanted to make a name for myself, when I returned to the Fatherland."

Food Problem Comes First

Mr. Hoover of Relief Commission Urges Conservation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the biggest problems for the United States to consider in connection with any preparations for war, Herbert C. Hoover of the Belgian Relief Commission told the Council of National Defense Thursday, is the likelihood that the United States must become the chief source of food supply for the world. He urged every effort be made to conserve our food resources and to stimulate extra production.

Food production in all European countries is almost at a standstill, Mr. Hoover said, because so many able-bodied men have been sent to the

LIBERAL VIEW OF CONTROVERSY AMONG CUBANS

(Continued from page one)

front. There is also a shortage in the normal supply in Canada, Australia and every colony from which large numbers of men have been drawn for the Allied armies.

Clearance Papers Obtained

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Four steamers, all of foreign registry, sailed from this point yesterday for points in the near the war zone. Masters of several other ships obtained clearance papers and announced they would leave today.

Colombia to Be Neutral

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The Government has replied to President Wilson's note in respect to the German submarine campaign, saying that Colombia would preserve her attitude of neutrality. The reply expresses the hope that peace between Germany and America will not be broken.

Reports of Vessels Stopped

BALTIMORE, Md.—The marine observer at Cape Henry, Va., has notified the Baltimore Maritime Exchange that reports of vessels passing in and out at Cape Henry were stopped yesterday by orders of the State Department at Washington.

JURISDICTION OF PANAMA CANAL MASONRY PASSES

(Continued from page one)

education are being striven for by the peoples of the Zone and the inclosing Republic of Panama. Because of that the unmistakable signs of prosperity are everywhere visible.

The dispensation granted Isthmian Lodge made four lodges in active operation in the Canal Zone, all of which now owe allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. They are Sojourner Lodge at Cristobal, Canal Zone Lodge at Anton on the Pacific, Army Lodge at Empire and the new lodge, Isthmian, at Pedro Miguel. The oldest of these lodges is Sojourner.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge delegation also appointed Major White district grand master of the Canal Zone of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and installed him in his office.

Release of Masonic jurisdiction over the territory and lodges of the Canal Zone by the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Panama means much to Masonry in the United States and in Massachusetts, according to Past Grand Master Johnson. Mr. Johnson pays a warm tribute of respect and appreciation to Don Guillermo Andrade, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Panama, who is also Minister of Public Instruction of the Republic of Panama, and who has but recently succeeded, after a long and trying controversy, in divorcing the public schools of that Republic from religious control and sectarian instruction.

"He is a splendid man, a man of the highest education and culture and a high-minded citizen," said Mr. Johnson of the Grand Master of Panama. Grand Master Andrade has in his jurisdiction 10 lodges. Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons were established in the Republic of Panama by the grand lodges of Colombia, Venezuela, Scotland and Massachusetts. All of these lodges, with the exception of those established by Massachusetts Masonry, are now under the Masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Panama, control over them having been relinquished by the respective grand lodges which had granted the original dispensations. The lodges established in Panama by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts were all in that strip of territory which is leased to the United States of America by the Republic of Panama perpetually for an annual rental of \$250,000 and through which the Panama Canal runs.

The Deputy Grand Master of all the Masons of the Republic of Panama is Raphael Neira A. He is a former governor of Colon and a former judge of the Superior Court.

"The men who compose the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Panama are all strong men in the community," said Mr. Johnson. "Masonry is strong in the Canal Zone and in the Republic of Panama. It is strong in Central America and growing rapidly in South America. Masonry in the Canal Zone and in Panama is full of zeal and enthusiasm and our visit there was a real pleasure from beginning to end. We were entertained royally."

The Past Grand Master said that the Scottish Rite bodies are all represented on the Isthmus. The four bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry meet in Cristobal. The Royal Arch Masons have a chapter, the Royal and Select Masons a council and the Knights Templar a commandery. There is no organization of Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine as yet on the Isthmus.

The Massachusetts party consisted of the Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters and their wives.

Following their visit to the cities of the Canal Zone and the cities of the Republic of Panama, they went to Cuba, where the Masons of the island republic accorded them hearty welcome and lavish entertainment for the short time they were there. When they left Santiago to sail for the United States, the Masons sent a brass band with them which boarded the ship and played many selections, the last two being the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the national air of the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Johnson said that Masonry is growing in Cuba. He has a high opinion of the ideals of Masons in Cuba and of the purposes of organized Masonry there. He especially remembered Senior Figueredo, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Cuba, and now the treasurer of the Republic of Cuba. Senior Figueredo was the chairman of the committee which entertained Past Grand Master Johnson, Grand Master Odell and their wives.

"The statements issued by the Minister of the United States here to the press, with which you are surely acquainted, have produced the most favorable impression in all law-abiding citizens, because of the emphatic declarations, made in the name of the United States Government with regard to its policy of upholding only legally constituted governments and never

ident Menocal cannot win this province except by force or violence.

"The new elections remain to be held only in six precincts of Santa Clara. In the remaining precincts of this province the Liberals have an uncontested majority of 1164, which could not possibly be overcome by the votes of the six precincts in which new elections are to be held, assuming these elections to be held fairly and honestly. The important fact is that in these six precincts the number of registered voters is 2401, which is nearly double that of the actual voters. The registry lists are incorrect and the names of those who have passed away or moved in the past 10 years have not been stricken off. In addition many names have been entered on the list with fraudulent intent.

"Normally the number of voters is only about 20 per cent of the population, but in these precincts the proportion of voters registered is from 40 to 49 per cent of the total population. That this condition is a fact was indicated in a presidential message to the Cuban Congress and is beyond question. The Province of Santa Clara with a population of 500,000 should normally have not more than 100,000 voters; despite this fact it has 200,000 registered voters.

"Accusations made by the Liberal Party against the Government of falsification of official electoral returns were found justified by the Supreme Court, which tribunal found it necessary on the evidence to annul the election returns.

"The Liberals seek to establish actual liberty in Cuba; to make better relations with the United States, especially in the commercial way; to build roads; to the Menocal administration has absolutely abandoned; to double our schools, because we have obligatory primary education and only half the schools needed to carry out that policy; to establish improved relations between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government, since they are now in continual conflict; and finally to lower the tariff on imports, which is now very high.

Senora Ferrera, asked what the attitude of Cuba would be if the United States went to war, replied that all Cubans would rally to support the United States, and that Cuba could contribute at once an army of 10,000 men capable of being expanded to a great extent. On a question like that," he added, "Cubans would forget parties."

Senor Ferrera received Thursday a dispatch from R. Fernandez, military commander of the District of Santiago de Cuba, saying that he had many regular troops, 2000 civilians and great quantities of ammunition at his disposal. He also promised acquiescence to the appeal Senor Ferrera has sent to various Liberal leaders in Cuba, that the lives and property of all foreigners and nationals be protected with the greatest care.

According to an official announcement made at the Palace last night difficulty was being encountered in communication with one or two of the districts where the elections were held in the Province of Santa Clara. Three of the districts heard from, Pural, Ranchuelo and Guadalupe, showed that the Conservatives had obtained a majority over the Liberals.

It was added that advance reports from the other districts indicated that they had been a landslide for the Conservatives. The statement declared the rebels in Santiago number only 250 men, and that the Rural Guards in the province, more than 600 men, have remained loyal. The rest of the island, it is claimed, is quiet.

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Naval Vessels for Cuba

U. S. S. Petrel and Dixie Sent to Santiago and Havana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States ships Petrel and Dixie have been sent to Santiago and Havana, respectively, although Cuban conditions are stated to be unchanged.

Detailed reports as to the outcome of the election in the six precincts of Santa Clara province where ballots were cast Wednesday have not been received by the State Department up to this noon, but general indications are understood to be that the Conservatives have secured a considerable majority. It is unofficially reported that numbers of Liberals declined to vote at all, alleging unfair methods by the Conservatives to carry the elections.

Intervention by the United States is considered little more than a remote possibility in official circles. The most serious indications of disorder there have been taken to be the desertion of considerable numbers of federal troops. No attacks of consequence have been reported to have been made by them.

United States Thanked

Cuban Government Says Revolt Will Be Quelled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cuban Government, in an official note to Secretary Lansing yesterday, gives assurances that it will be able to reestablish order and quell the Liberal revolt.

The note was delivered by Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Minister from Cuba, based on instructions from Foreign Minister Desvergne at Havana.

"Some of the reports received by the State Department yesterday from Cuba inspired the belief that the Government was proceeding vigorously in its effort to check the revolution and has made some progress, although the situation is nevertheless considered extremely serious and the widely separated points at which uprisings have occurred indicate that the revolt is more widespread than was at first supposed.

The note from the Cuban Foreign Minister was as follows:

"The statements issued by the Minister of the United States here to the press, with which you are surely acquainted, have produced the most favorable impression in all law-abiding citizens, because of the emphatic declarations, made in the name of the United States Government with regard to its policy of upholding only legally constituted governments and never

those that may be formed through revolutions.

"This declaration will have the most beneficial effect, and the President instructs me expressly to direct you to assure the Government of the United States, that with the moral support of that Government, he is firmly convinced of his ability to reestablish order and to give a decisive example for the future with regard to seditious citizens and especially as to the military who may violate their sacred duties of discipline and fidelity.

"With reference to the military uprising in Santiago to which your cablegram referred, I inform you that there has not extended, and that the President is sure of dominating that or any other civil or military uprising with the resources in his power and the reinforcements which have already been sent to those places."

Cuban Government Moves

Engagement in Camaguey—Santiago Rebels Reported Few

HAVANA, Cuba.—In spite of a plot among certain members of the Havana police against the Government, there was a more optimistic tone in Government circles Thursday night, due to the loyalty of the Navy, of which several vessels made their escape from Santiago, and also the belief that Santiago will soon be recovered from the revolutionists by the Government. High officials claim the movement begun there by Rigoberto Fernandez is not popular.

Lieut. Wilfred Diaz, aid to Fernandez, escaped on the Cuban schooner Patria, which arrived here yesterday from Santiago. Diaz will proceed with men, arms and supplies for an unknown destination.

Telegraphic communication has been restored with the province of Camaguey, where heavy fighting is reported between 800 loyal troops against an unknown number of revolutionaries. Baldomera Acosta and Pino Guerra, by their hands of revolutionists, are still making for the Pinar del Rio hills. Their rear guard has been attacked in a two days' running fight.

A lengthy proclamation issued by the Veterans Association in favor of the Government has made a good impression.

Search in German circles here yesterday failed to locate anyone who knew Capt. Hans Boehm, a German army officer, who, according to a London dispatch, when arrested at Falmouth some time ago, had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, Cuba, where German agents were asserted to have secured an oil concession. There are no entries here of German oil interests in Santa Lucia Bay.

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It was added that advance reports from the other districts indicated that they had been a landslide for the Conservatives. The statement declared the rebels in Santiago number only 250 men, and that the Rural Guards in the province, more than 600 men, have remained loyal. The rest of the island, it is claimed, is quiet.

Naval Tug at Santiago

Order Said to Prevail Throughout the City

SANTIAGO, Cuba.—The Military Governor has informed P. Merrill Griffith, the American Consul here, that the military forces in Guantanamo had joined in the revolutionary movement. He said also that a similar situation prevailed at Mayari and Baracoa.

The Military Governor said that Palma Soriano, where President Menocal's sugar mill is located, was still in the hands of the Government. He added that Major Fernandez, desiring to avoid violence, did not wish to attack Palma Soriano, but as the officials were arresting prominent Liberals he might be compelled to act.

Order prevails throughout Santiago City. The United States tug Potomac came into port Wednesday night. It is said the Potomac will take a report from the American Consul to the fleet commander at Caimanera.

INCREASES FOR SECOND CLASS MAIL DROPPED

(Continued from page one)

accepted an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill excluding liquor advertisements from the United States mails when destined for territory in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit for intoxicants. When the bill came before the Senate proper, another effort was made to attach the 1-cent drop letter and the 2-cent second-class postage rate amendments, and a separate vote on these propositions is to be demanded today. Another vote is to be asked, also, on the liquor advertisement amendment, in an endeavor to rid it of some of the clauses attached Thursday for the apparent purpose of defeating the legislation. The amendment as accepted would penalize any publisher or liquor dealer for violations of the proposed law, and also provides penalties for shipping intoxicants into any State unlawfully by means of interstate commerce.

The latter amounts to an extension of the Webb-Kenyon law, recently upheld by the Supreme Court, and the prohibition leaders believe it desirable to rid the bill of the clause, in order to give greater assurance of enacting the mail exclusion legislation. The prohibition amendment was accepted after five hours' debate, during which Senator Reed, of Missouri, proposed numerous modifications, leading

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, to warn Senator Jones of Washington, author of the amendment, to be cautious about accepting changes of his text that were being put forward to cloud the issue.

Any publisher or liquor dealer violating the proposed law would be subject to a fine of \$1000, or imprisonment for six months for first offense, and of one year for subsequent offenses. Like penalties are provided for anyone who orders, purchases or causes intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, excepting for scientific and like purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of liquors for beverage purposes. This point was agreed to on a roll call vote 41 to 11.

Just before the amendment was finally accepted, Senator Brandegee of Connecticut declared that the object of the Jones proposition was to prevent all newspapers and other publications from carrying advertisements of any kind of intoxicants.

Upon the bill being placed before the Senate proper, Senator Smoot of Utah offered the amendment to provide for 1-cent postage for drop letters. Senator Bryan of Florida, in charge of the bill, announced his purpose to raise a point of order against the amendment unless it was made to include the proposition for doubling the postage rate on second-class mail. Senator Smoot agreed, and the amendment was adopted without objection.

Opponents of the plan to raise second-class rates happened to be out of the Chamber when the amendment was thus adopted, but on learning of the Senate's action they hurried to their seats and demanded reconsideration. The motion of Senator Williams of Mississippi to reconsider was opposed by Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, who declared that the amendment thus inadvertently placed in the bill, despite the refusal of the Senate previously to suspend the rules to vote on it, was beneficial to the people.

Senator Bryan asserted that if reconsideration were agreed to one senator could put the amendment out of the bill by raising a point of order that it was general legislation in an appropriation bill. Nevertheless, reconsideration was voted on a roll call, 39 to 26. Senator Smoot again offered the 1-cent drop-letter plan, and was opposed by Senator Bryan, who wished to consider the drop letter and second-class mail propositions together.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, put forward a zone system plan for increasing second-class rates, but before further votes were taken the Senate took a recess until today.

Senator Brown Criticized

New York League Attacks His Stand on Liquor Question

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A campaign of publicity to force a vote on the prohibition amendment to the New York State constitution was opened today by the Anti-Saloon League of New York with an attack on Eldon R. Brown, majority leader in the State Senate. It is charged that Senator Brown refuses to allow a vote on the liquor amendment, preferring to force through an increased liquor tax.

The league declares it wishes to emphasize the point that it is not assailing Senator Brown because he is opposed to prohibition but because he refuses to let the people say whether they want prohibition.

"He has a right to his opinion, and the exercise of it does not constitute any public wrong," the statement declares. "On the other hand, when he refuses even to allow the representatives of the people in the Senate to consider on its merits a bill to allow the people to settle the liquor question for themselves, this has ceased to be a free government and this outrageous exercise of the power which was derived from the people has become a public injury."

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The speaker declared that if the United States should become involved in the struggle across the seas it would mean that this country would be a party to the settlement, giving the United States a voice in European affairs that, he claimed, would inevitably lead to European governments claiming a similar voice in affairs in the Western hemisphere.

In the midst of his plea that the United States remain the leading neutral nation, if possible, Representative Mann was interrupted by Representative Henry of Texas, who asked if the speaker believed the country should remain inactive while its commerce was being driven from the high seas. The Republican leader declined to answer the interrogation.

South Carolina Bars "Ads"

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina House of Representatives Thursday passed a bill prohibiting liquor advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, or in any other form, in this State. The bill has passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today adopted a conference report on the Hughes Vocational Education Bill completing its work in connection with the measure.

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MANY OWNERS REFUSE TO RISK WAR ZONE TRIP

Freight Congestion in New York Port Accentuated by Few Ship Departures

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two hundred and twenty vessels have entered this port since Feb. 5, when the German submarine blockade went into effect without restrictions, and only 107 have left. In these figures maritime circles here see little hope for relief in freight congestion in this port.

There is hope for partial relief in making Halifax a port of call for neutral vessels, instead of Kirkwall. Many ships which would not have undertaken the route near the English coast now are expected to engage cargoes and brave the farther north course.

This, it is believed, will in time remove congestion to a certain extent, but it is pointed out that timid shippers and ship owners still will refuse to risk their ships, in view of the wide zone established. It is believed time will be required to entirely restore confidence among seamen, especially those who have charge of neutral vessels, unprotected by guns. Two-thirds of the ships that have reached New York since the submarine order became known have come from what is known as the "war zone." But of 107 ships leaving New York only 33 have sailed for the zone.

On Feb. 5, 13 ships reached New York, three from the war zone. On Feb. 6, the ratio was 24 and 5; Feb. 7, 27 and 8; Feb. 8, 21 and 7; Feb. 9, 16 and 5; Feb. 10, 12 and 5; Feb. 11, 11 and 2; Feb. 12, 19 and 8; Feb. 13, 31 and 13; Feb. 14, 26 and 19; Feb. 15, 20 and 14.

Feb. 5 showed ten ships sailing, five of them bound for the war zone; Feb. 6, 10 and 3; Feb. 7, 14 and 3; Feb. 8, 13 and 4; Feb. 9, 2 and 1; Feb. 10, 1 and 0; Feb. 11, 11 and 1; Feb. 12, 10 and 2; Feb. 13, 10 and 3; Feb. 14, 16 and 4; Feb. 15, 10 and 4.

Plans of Neutral Lines

Ryndam and Stockholm Off for New Port of Call

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coincident with reports that the British Admiralty had granted permission for neutral ships sailing from American ports to call at Halifax instead of Kirkwall, several neutral lines, other than the American, announce their intention to release ships for trans-Atlantic service soon.

The Ryndam of the Holland-American line will sail today. She will carry no passengers, and will stop at Halifax for examination. The Noordam of the same line will sail some time next week, officials announced, and passengers are now being booked.

The Stockholm of the Swedish-American line, with a small passenger list, will get away today. The Carlholm, a Swedish-American freighter, will sail tomorrow.

Each of the Scandinavian vessels, it was understood, will be taken to Halifax by a British pilot from this port. The pilots will come here from Halifax, to return with the vessels. It was explained that the ships would not be allowed to enter Halifax except at night and that it would be more convenient if the pilots were already aboard when the vessels arrived there. After being examined at Halifax the ships can pass far to the north of the British Isles, thus avoiding the German submarine zone.

The Norwegian-American liners Kristianstad and Bergensfjord, now at Bergen, Norway, will start for America within a few days, it is understood, and presumably also will touch at Halifax. Officials of the Scandinavian-American line were not prepared to say yesterday when their vessels, which are tied up here, would depart. It was reported that this would be soon, however.

At the British Consulate here it was said no word of arrangements whereby neutral ships could call at Halifax instead of Kirkwall had been received, but it was added that the negotiations would be handled direct between neutral governments interested and Great Britain. Announcement of sailings was held to be sufficient indication that the British Admiralty had raised no objections to the plan.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

his twentieth and twenty-first victories in aerial fighting.

The statement issued last evening follows:

Between the Somme and the Aisne there was lively artillery fighting to-day. In Champagne, south of Reims, infantry combats developed. They resulted favorably to us.

Eastern front.—Front of Prince Leopold: On the railroad from Kovel to Lutsk one of our raiding detachments surprised a Russian field post and brought back 41 prisoners. Southwest of it, near Kiselin, raiding parties brought back 30 Russians and one machine gun from a hostile position.

North of the Zlotchoff-Tarnopol Railroad an enterprise well planned and vigorously carried out met with complete success. After brief artillery fire, storming detachments entered the Russian lines to the extent of about 100 yards and took prisoner the garrison of six officers and 275 men. The detachments remained five hours in the hostile trenches, our miners meanwhile succeeding in destroying extensive mine shafts and rendering useless tunnels charged with explosives that had been driven under our position.

Front of Archduke Joseph: There have been no important events.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Putna River a Russian outpost was captured. On the Sereth an advance by several companies was repulsed. The port and military establishments of Galatz were effectively shelled.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British official communication issued last evening says:

The enemy forces blew a mine this morning south of Bouchevines. No damage was done to our position. We carried out a successful raid last night on the Somme front northeast of Gueudecourt and brought back several prisoners.

During the course of the night hostile raiding parties north of Loos and west of Messines were caught by our artillery and machine gun fire in No Man's Land and dispersed. A third party succeeded in reaching one of our posts northeast of Ypres, but was driven off with losses.

Considerable artillery activity has continued during the past 24 hours at a number of points along our front, particularly north of the Somme and on the Ypres sector, where we caused another explosion in the enemy lines.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights bombs were dropped on a number of places of military importance behind the enemy lines. One German machine was destroyed in air fighting and two were driven down damaged. One of ours also was brought down, and two are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a surprise attack yesterday, on enemy trenches in the region of Puissele. Detachments pushed forward as far as the second German line, blowing up defense works and shelters and inflicting appreciable losses on the Germans.

In the Champagne there was violent artillery fighting during the night in the sector of Tourbe and considerable patrol activity in the regions of Vailly (east of Soissons), Carrières wood and to the southwest of Chauvignot. We took prisoners.

Yesterday morning a German airplane was brought down in an aerial combat. The machine fell in flames within the lines between Custines and Morey. Meurthe-et-Moselle. Yesterday and last night squadrons bombarded with success the aviation grounds at Colmar, Varennes and Marigny, the railway station at Athies and encampments at Curchy.

The official communication issued last night reads as follows:

In Champagne two surprise attacks on the German trenches, one to the south of St. Marie-a-Py, the other west of the Butte du Mesnil, enabled us to bring back 26 prisoners.

The enemy artillery, energetically countershelled, violently bombarded in the course of the afternoon our positions in the sector of Maisons de Champagne and on the R. L. bank of the Meuse. The artillery fighting was quite active in the regions of Harcourt and Vaux. A German attempt against one of our advanced posts at Bezonsvaux failed under our fire.

In Lorraine our artillery carried out effective fires on the enemy organizations at Lonvigny, Coincourt, and Bezaire.

A German airplane was brought down yesterday near Beaumont (Meuse) by the fire of our special guns.

The Belgian communication says: At two places south of Dixmude German parties attempted surprise attacks last night against the Belgian posts on the Yser. The enemy was dispersed by infantry and artillery fire. During the day artillery fighting continued along the whole front.

tack. According to the latest reports, the battle is still proceeding.

In the Carpathians the snow storm continues at places.

Aerial activities: A French aviator brought down a German airplane southwest of Birlat. The enemy pilot was killed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Italian detachments made successful raids at Forcella, Coldose, Val Maggiore, and at the source of the Felzon, according to yesterday's official statement. We made a few prisoners.

VARIOUS TOPICS
BEFORE HOUSES
OF PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page one)

miralty, based some remarks on Lord Curzon's statement that coal is being carried to Italy over crowded French railways to avoid submarines.

Mr. Lambert is opposed to the Salonika campaign with its armada of transports and he launched into his usual demand that Lord Fisher should be recalled. He held that the Admiralty's refusal to give figures regarding submarines destroyed was due to a desire to screen the failure to hunt down and destroy the latter.

Referring to Lord Fisher's success in the first campaign, he said he was the only man to deal with the present peril and though he was not a favorite in fashionable society he was the only man who could save the situation. By and by the Government would have to recall him on his own terms.

Dr. MacNamara held that Lord Curzon's figure of 5 per cent of ships sunk by submarines during the war was not inaccurate, but Mr. Lambert described the statement as entirely misleading.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, will make a statement on Wednesday next.

There was some discussion of Neville Chamberlain's scheme for national service, W. C. Anderson urging that credit, industry and home life would be disturbed without increasing the national forces and holding that the scheme was a forerunner of forced labor.

Arthur Henderson, minister without portfolio, held it was more necessary to assist the success of the scheme than to make it a necessity to bring in compulsion and said his bill next week would show it was entirely incorrect that the scheme involved a great measure of compulsion.

In the House of Lords there was criticism of the unprecedented expansion of Government offices, Lord Midleton giving instances of extraordinary waste.

Lord Curzon said the Government offices were all doing important work and some of them were grossly overcrowded. The Government, moreover, were conscious of the danger and investigations were being made by two committees.

OBJECT OF RAIDS
SET FORTH BY
GENERAL MAURICE

(Continued from page one)

depth averaging roughly 3/4 of a mile to a mile.

These raids, General Maurice said, had the effect of raising the morale of the British troops and decreasing that of the German. As one Canadian Colonel, whose men had carried out a very striking raid, had said to him: "You know, General, this sort of thing makes the boys right chesty."

The condition of the ground at present was very suitable for these raids, the raiders being able to cross frozen ground in more or less comfort, but on the other hand it was an obstacle in the way of reconstructing captured trenches.

Commenting on the condition of prisoners captured, General Maurice said they varied at different parts of the line. Some regiments, which had suffered badly, had been filled up with very poor material while others on the whole had been able to maintain a high standard.

Questioned as to movements of German troops, General Maurice said such movements had been noted at various parts of the front and any of these movements might be the forerunner of an attack, but it remained to be seen where the Germans would make a mass attack if they were able to do so.

As to the rumor current in German military circles in Berlin that the Germans would launch an offensive as early as they did last year on Verdun, General Maurice had no comment to make. The date of the British offensive would be regulated by a variety of circumstances. Sir Douglas Haig would only launch his offensive when it suited him to do so, and that depended on conditions developing from day to day.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Steamers City of St. Louis, Savannah; Pendrecht, Amsterdam; Montara, Portland; Munro, Cardenas; Yemrut, Cienfuegos via Charleston, S. C.; Lady of Gaspe, Kingston; Jelling Guanano; Honduras, Kingston; Hainaut, Calais; Aztec, Havre; Edgar F. Luchbach, Port Arthur; Canopic, Genoa and Naples via Ponta Delgada and Boston; Virginia, Naples; Alamo, Mobile, Tampa, and Key West; Vinland, St. Jago; Leopold II, Rotterdam; El Rio, Galveston.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING
Two bills in the Massachusetts Legislature for the amalgamation of immigrants were discussed at the weekly town meeting in Ford Hall last night by Franklin T. Kart and Alexander Whiteside. Don Deering presided.

OPEN HEARINGS ON "LEAK" ENDED FOR THE PRESENT

Seriousness of International Affairs Said to Demand Attention of Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The House of Representatives Rules Committee has decided to hold no more public hearings in the leak investigation at present, because of the growing seriousness of the international crisis. This was announced at the close of the morning session Thursday. Examination of brokers' reports and personal interviews between Counsel Whipple and brokers will go on, and if anything important enough develops the committee will be called to meet again.

That a member of Congress bought 50 shares of steel from his firm on Dec. 21 was a feature of the testimony given by Oliver Harriman of Harriman & Co. Mr. Harriman withheld this man's name, as well as the name of the customer who, he said, was \$80,000 shares short of the market, amounting to \$7,000,000.

Initials Give a Clue

Identity of Big Operator Thought to Be Disclosed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wall Street gossip was busy after the close of the "Leak" hearing Thursday trying to deduce the identity of an unnamed speculator whose account was between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 when the big break came in the market after the peace note became public. Oliver Harriman, a broker, testified that he carried such a big "short" on his books, his operations dating from November, but he declined to divulge that customer's name. The fact that the initials "J. L. L." signed to a telegram correspond to those of Jesse L. Livermore was called to the attention of members of the committee at the close of the hearing, but counsel explained that question of the speculator's identity was not pertinent.

Through Mr. Harriman there was also brought into the record for the first time evidence of a public official at Washington dabbling in the stock market. Mr. Harriman said that on Dec. 21 he bought for a Congressman 50 shares of United States Steel on the long side. He declined to give his customer's name.

BOY SCOUTS READY
FOR QUICK ACTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Officials of the Boy Scouts organization announce, according to the North American, that the entire local membership of more than 4500 boys could be mobilized within six or eight hours. The national executive council of the scouts is prepared to mobilize almost the entire membership of more than 200,000 scouts, including thousands of trained men, within two or three days. In accordance with its motto, "Be prepared," the organization has been getting ready for any eventuality for months.

Ernest S. Cowgill, chief scoutmaster for this city, says that the work of organization was completed a few weeks ago. Philadelphia is now divided into communities. To call out the entire force of scouts it would be necessary for headquarters at 925 Walnut Street to telephone only to 10 men. These men, each in charge of a district, would in turn notify the community leaders, scoutmasters and their assistants.

PRESIDENT SENDS
GREETING TO DR. SHAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson sent a letter of congratulation to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on the occasion of her seventieth birthday anniversary Thursday in which he said: "You certainly have many years of self-sacrificing work to look back upon with pride and satisfaction, and I want to join with your other friends in wishing you many returns of your birthday and an increasing happiness as they come."

PORTLAND WOMAN
HOME FROM TURKEY

PORTLAND, Me.—A Portland woman, Mrs. Baghdasar Agazarian, who was formerly Ethel Marston of this city, is back in her native city after harrowing experiences in Armenia, where she went with her husband a year or two ago, when a longing to see his old country possessed him.

She is now with friends in this city on Cedar Street, says the Express and Advertiser. She came back alone with her two-year-old child, her husband having been made to jump into a stream at Chimisgett by the Turks.

Finally, authorities in Turkey made arrangement to send her back to America.

BUNKER HILL D. A. R. MEETING
Bunker Hill Chapter, D. A. R., held its regular meeting in the Colonial House yesterday. Mrs. George H. Newcomb, regent, and Mrs. David E. Parley were elected delegates to the congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. The alternate delegates are Mrs. Clara E. Hawes, Mrs. Jacob R. Estabrook, Mrs. Oscar E. Furber, Mrs. William Bartlett, Mrs. Nina D. Gage, Miss Sara Bartlett, Mrs. Leonida Snow, Mrs. Charles H. Hosmer, Mrs. Percival Holmes, and Mrs. William Holmes.

REAL ESTATE

Deed has been recorded transferring from Henry N. Berry and Campbell Bosson, administrators of the estate of Charles A. Campbell, to Bertha E. Arseno, 15 lots of land on Peterboro Street in the Fenway. This is one of the largest transfers of Fenway land for some time.

It consists of 51,078 square feet located on the southerly side of Peterboro Street and having a frontage of about 400 feet. It is assessed for \$51,000. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve with modern apartment buildings. John S. Kiley was the broker.

Sale of the four-story and basement, swell front, brick house, at 68 St. James Avenue, near Berkeley Street, was reported today. Otis W. Richardson, trustee, sold the property, assessed for \$16,800, of which \$10,800 applies on the 1400 square feet of land, to Elizabeth L. Macmahon.

Papers have been placed on file whereby Morris Bronstein sells to Frederick S. Peck, the 21,726 square feet of land assessed at \$45,600, at the corner of Audubon and Peterboro Roads.

DORCHESTER TRANSFERS
Daniel W. Frye has sold to Sarah Gale the frame dwelling at 30 Alpha Road, near Waldeck Street, Dorchester. The parcel is valued by the assessors at \$6600, of which amount \$800 is on 3019 square feet of land.

The frame house at 8 Howell Street, near Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, has been sold by Catherine T. Daly to Walenty Domurat and wife. There are 3000 square feet of land assessed for \$900 and the total assessment is \$4900.

An additional transaction in Dorchester today was that of the frame house at 53 Percival Street, near Fox Street, by James H. Kelly to William J. Wall and wife. On this parcel the assessors place a valuation of \$6300, which includes \$800 on 3161 square feet of land.

CHARLESTOWN AND WEST END
Alfred E. Lincoln has purchased from the Sewall-Gary Trust the property at Alfred Street, Chemical Lane and Mystic River, adjoining the old almshouse. The total assessment of the parcel amounts to \$19,600 of which \$19,100 applies on the 92,705 square feet of land.

Final papers were recorded today in the sale of the four-story brick building at 147 Chambers Street, near Ashland Street, West End. Jacob Gallant sold the estate to Anna K. Jacob, who in turn sold the parcel to Julius Epstein, et al. There are 900 square feet of land valued by the assessors at \$2500 and the total assessment is \$6500.

Another sale in the West End recorded today, was the four-story and basement brick dwelling at 59 Spring Street, near Allen Street. Annie Greenberg sold the parcel to Sarah Rosenberg. The total assessment is \$7400 of which \$2400 applies on 792 square feet of land.

EAST BOSTON TRANSACTION
The frame house at 321 Saratoga Street, East Boston, has been sold by the East Boston Associates to Mary Galpin. There are 1227 feet of land and the assessment on the entire property is \$2100. Walter Welsh was the broker.

PLAN BRICK MILL IN LOWELL
Plans for a brick mill in Lowell, Mass., at an estimated cost of \$350,000 have been drawn by R. R. Livingston of New York, it is announced today. The plans call for two buildings, one 200 by 50 feet, and the other 200 by 100 feet.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY
The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO FEB. 14, 1917.

\$20,167,000	1908	\$5,561,000
17,767,000	1907	13,721,000
12,108,000	1906	8,864,000
21,168,000	1905	7,586,000
14,627,000	1904	6,786,000
13,350,000	1903	8,717,000
13,128,000	1902	9,242,000
12,721,000	1901	7,894,000
1909	13,036,000	

BROKERS DISCUSS FEES
Brokers of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and members of boards of trade held a conference at the Hotel Bellevue last night, at which uniform rates of commission for the suburban brokers were established. The list will be transmitted to the directors of the exchange for final action. Bills pending before the Legislature were discussed, but no formal action taken. Twenty-four persons attended and Frederick O. Woodruff, chairman of the exchange brokers' committee, presided.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Cumington St., 56-70 and 72-76, Ward 8: C. C. Hathaway, A. Kilpatrick; light manufacturing.

Vosey Ave., 14 rear, Ward 24: Joseph A. Galvin, George Priggen; garage.

Estrella St., 21, Ward 21; Ira Shapiro, H. E. Slocum; frame dwelling.

Oberholck Rd., 28, Ward 27; Edward H. Rudd, H. Woodbury; frame dwelling.

SALES IN MAINE
W. W. Stover has sold his farm in Weeks Mill Road in the town of New Sharon, Me., comprising 38 acres of land, with a large apple orchard, timber land, maple sugar orchard, house, farmhouse containing sugar, nine rooms and a barn and various outbuildings. Messrs. Earl & Webster of Massachusetts bought the property through the Chapin Farm Agency.

Announcement is made today that T. E. Cook has sold his fruit farm in

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Cross With Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Jeune Fille Fashions

French designers love to create styles for young American girls, for they have what Parisiennes call "esprit"—joy and individuality and buoyancy to a marked degree.

These new skirts are the sort that capture a girl's fancy instantly.

White Serge Skirts
Several very attractive styles to wear with Georgette blouses, some for sports wear, others quite dressy.

ONE SKIRT made of white serge is made with wide girdle at top and side pockets, \$8.75. ANOTHER SKIRT of white serge is made with pointed pockets, really cornucopia shaped, \$8.75. A SHIRRED TOP SKIRT has a plain front and sash loosely tied in back, \$6.50.

Skirts in Wide Stripes
ATTRACTIVE COLOR COMBINATIONS and the stripes are broken in the wide skirts to look almost like plaids, summer weight velours, all beautifully tailored, \$6.50 to \$12.50.

Hudson's—Third Floor—Woodward Building

Himelhoch's

DETROIT

Girls' Spring Apparel

Individuality in girls' apparel was of first consideration with us in assembling this extensive collection of spring models for girls, 6 to 16.

In this section the young miss can be as fastidious as the most ardent devotee of Fashion.

Girls' Coats in the colors most favored by "gown-gods," and in such materials as Velours, Twills and Serges, 7.50 to 25.00. Girls' Frocks of Serges and washable materials—Linen, Chambray and Ginghams, 1.95 to 19.75.

Boerth's RESTAURANTS

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SHIPPING NEWS

New officers were in charge of the Leyland liner Anglian, when that vessel reached port today from London. Capt. C. Hughan succeeded Capt. W. J. Toosey who remained ashore, while Chief Officer Anson and Second Officer Davis also remained in England. The Anglian is equipped with a six-inch gun. The passage to Boston occupied 13 days. About 2300 tons of cargo was aboard the steamer, including shipments of indigo, skins, chalk and miscellaneous freight.

Repairs to the United States tug Vigilant have been completed and the vessel resumed duty today in President Roads, as boarding boat for port officials, who have been using the United States coastguard cutter Winsimmet in company with customs and immigration boarding officers, for several days.

The United States coastguard cutter Winsimmet broke a channel for releasing the John Deborero, a fishing craft, and towed it to open water in the lower harbor while returning from Gallup's Island. Capt. G. D. Robinson was praised for his vigilance by United States Government officials at Boston.

Statistics issued today show 54 vessels with 2,238,350 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at the fish pier during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 59 boats with 2,242,275 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Receipts of fish at South Boston were heavy today, 15 vessels arriving with trips, while the number of boats that usually arrive on a Friday is much smaller. Arrivals: Str Surf 55,100 pounds, schooners Natalie Nelson 24,500, Gertrude De Costa 16,800, Mary De Costa 3400, Mary C Santos 25,500, Genesta 11,600, Elenora De Costa 29,000, Ralph Brown 12,900, Mary F Sears 13,100, Buena 5400, Leonora Silveira 3900, Athena 10,100, Flaviella 5900, Frances S Grueby 11,500, and Progress 40,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.85, steak cod \$10.50, 14.50, market cod \$7.08, pollock \$7.25, \$8.75, large hake \$13, small hake \$9, and cusk \$6.08.

Gill netters landed 30,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly cod, at Gloucester today. No other arrivals were reported. Two small boats being due.

BOSTON ARRIVALS
Steamers Anglian (Br.), Hughan, London; City of Atlanta, Garfield, Savannah; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

OHIO FOR LIMITED SUFFRAGE
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF LANDSCAPE
TITIAN TO TURNERA GREAT FRENCHMAN AND A
DUTCHMAN

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure, and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind

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LONDON, England.—For the first time, possibly, in the history of painting, the names of Nicholas Poussin (1594-1665), the great French master, and Jan Van Goyen (1596-1656), the small Dutch master, are coupled. They were contemporaries, but there is no record that they ever met. They stand at the two poles of landscape art, and from them flowed two landscape rivers. Each fulfilled himself: each was a beginning, a herald, a leader; but one was great, the other small.

The history of French painting, logical, clear-sighted, "judgment everywhere" (his own words), begins with Poussin. The Dutch school of simple village landscape begins with Van Goyen. There were others before him, but he was the leader of the homely, exterior view. Poussin founded himself upon antiquity. Greece and Italy, not France, were his real homes. Did not Sir Joshua Reynolds say: "By living as he did with the people of antiquity, Poussin got into the habit of thinking as they did." Van Goyen cared nothing for antiquity. His native land was everything to him. Peace having descended upon it after the terrible war with Spain, the Dutchman settled himself to enjoy the simple pleasures of domestic and rural life, and Van Goyen painted for them with extraordinary activity, the out-of-door river, sea, canal, and village life that they loved. Poussin was the painter of a noble past, Van Goyen of home.

Poussin's pictures have darkened, mainly through his partiality for a red ground. They abound in the Louvre and elsewhere; they afford intellectual enjoyment to the connoisseur who can appreciate the architectural qualities of this most scholarly of painters; the connoisseur can exhaust such epithets as noble, constructive, reasoned, balanced; and, so long as art lasts, Poussin will be regarded as the fully-equipped father of French painting, which is almost the same as saying of all western painting. Turner may have been inspired by his "Polyphemus," for Poussin's giant is twin brother to Turner's giant in "Ulysses and Polyphemus"; and in a majestic landscape in Petrograd Poussin antedated Corot's feathery trees. At Vienna in Poussin's "Ruth and Boaz," there is a real Constable cornfield. But casual observers, Louvre and National Gallery tourists, do not derive much pleasure from Poussin's aging, academic landscapes. His most popular work, because the most human, is "The Shepherds of Arcadia." Perhaps of all his landscapes, the nearest to pure nature is the small pastoral that came to the National Gallery, London, through the Salting bequest—just a herdsman driving cattle under trees to a river flowing between high banks. This may have been painted in the Campagna, for Poussin spent most of his life in Rome. He stands out, a venerable and majestic figure, who was equally proficient in painting the figure or the life of the land, and if we cannot feel great enthusiasm for his "Deluge," the fault must be in ourselves, for Constable asserted that "The Deluge" by Poussin was one of his four favorite landscapes, the honor being shared by "The Bush" of Ruissdael, "The Rainbow" by Rubens, and "The Mill" by Rembrandt.

Constable, the most natural of painters, had a great admiration for the heroic and grandiloquent. Did he ever see a good, honest, homely Van Goyen: did he ever see that view of "The Mass, Dordrecht," now at Amsterdam, with the great sky, filled with tempestuous clouds, and the church, mills, sails, boats, all the busy, placid river life such as Van Goyen saw, and we see today in Holland? The clouds are heavy; they have not the feeling of plain air that Jan Van de Cappelle introduced later; but this view of Dordrecht is a reality, whereas Poussin's noble canvases are magnificent unrealities. Van Goyen painted for the people. To them, to the burghers, and to the court he supplied, with untiring energy, the large demand for pictures of home, and he had energy to spare for speculation in bulbs, pictures and house property over which he lost heavily, even to bankruptcy. An alert, pushing man, so determined was he to succeed, that before the age of 19 he had culled knowledge from five masters. One of them was Esias Van de Velde (c 1590-1630), a Van Goyen in little, whose "Ferry Boat," now at Amsterdam, rather coarse and careless though it be, may have set his eager pupil upon the track of the homely Dutch landscape, which the people clamored for, and for which they would pay a moderate, a very moderate sum. As Esias Van de Velde's "Ferry Boat" is signed and dated 1622, 30 years prior to Broochsloot's "Dutch Village," his claim to be a leader of the homely Dutch landscape school can hardly be contested.

Two other great names of this period should be mentioned in connection with Nicholas Poussin, though hardly with Van Goyen. They are Velasquez (1599-1660) and Van Dyck (1599-1641). These masters touched landscape when it suited them. Velasquez in those two small, grave, accomplished pictures in Madrid, views in



"The Mass, Dordrecht," painted by Jan van Goyen

the Villa Medici; and Van Dyck in his landscape studies. One of them showing a country land, now in the British Museum, is extraordinarily modern. But Van Dyck was too busy and too popular to answer the invitation of nature. As for Velasquez his official position at the court of Philip II offered little opportunity for the recreation of painting trees and skies. But landscape was certainly in his mind during his first visit to Italy in 1630. Then it was that he painted the two "Villa Medici" landscapes, and it was in Rome, having been instructed by his King to purchase 12 pictures by the most celebrated painters of the time, that his choice included Poussin's "Plague." These great men, Velasquez and Van Dyck, pass from our survey. They could have painted landscapes had they chosen, but they did not choose. Nicholas Poussin was an all-round painter, with a partiality for landscape: so of them all, Van Goyen, the lesser man, emerges as the leader, because landscape, illustrative Dutch landscape, was all he really cared to do.

PHILADELPHIA'S
112TH ANNUAL
ACADEMY SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Once more the annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts—"the" Academy of the year in American art, as even New York critics class it—reveals the diversity and quality of American painters and sculptors. The display opened on Feb. 4, will continue until March 25, and is well worth coming a long distance to see, as in fact many each season do.

The high light of the show, transcending even the memorial canvases of Chase and Eakins, is the group of 13 brilliant paintings by Hugh H. Breckenridge, who was given the Stotesbury prize of \$1000, his second winning of a like amount in three months, and the first honor which he has received from the Academy. He is a Virginian but has spent most of his life in this city studying at the Academy and with Bouguereau, Ferrier and Doucet in Paris. He has been an instructor in the Academy schools for many years, like Academy Grady resisting the temptation to go to New York. The award has been most popular since his sincerity and earnestness have gained him countless friends. Further, the pictures themselves are notable, for they mark a meeting of old conventions with new. They brim with color. Included in the group is the "Nude With Still-Life," which received a medal at the Corcoran Gallery last December. Lovely as it is, with its definite contours and luminous tinctures, chief of the group is the tower of light against a sky of wonderful blue, which shows the City Hall clothed in its nightly illumination, a recent civic inspiration now painted for the first time.

Chase and Eakins, both for some time connected with the Academy schools, are honored by special placing and by memorial wreaths. The former is represented by his self-portrait, lent by the Richmond Art Association of Richmond, Ind., and hung in the so-called "place of honor," and the portrait of Dean Grosvenor; and the latter by a group of four. This includes the "Writing Master," a portrait of his father and the favorite of all his canvases, a

portrait of Charles Haseltine, a head of Dr. Gross and a virile sketch of William MacDowell. Soundly constructed, syntheses of form and intent, they hold their own with impressive dignity in the gayer procession of the moment.

The portraits this year are unusually interesting. There are fewer official or "court" canvases and many are of celebrities or hold some personal appeal. One is inclined to mention first John R. Conner's "Under the North Light," a self-portrait, because it is so fine, because it is wretchedly hung in a far dim room, and because it is the work of a modest local painter who is 'coming to be greatly respected both for his achievements and his character. Silvery in tone, it might be taken for a McInerney Hamilton, save that it is brushed in with a certain vitality which the Hamilton "Portrait of My Mother," in another gallery, lacks. Paul King has painted his mother and has been himself limned by Alice Kent Stoddard—not at all flatteringly. Woodbury, the marine painter, who sends a "Rainbow" seascape, is the subject of a most attractive study by Gertrude Fiske. Here also are the fine canvases by Giovanni Troccoli, the really superb "Jean Verde: French Pianist" by Griffith Coale of Baltimore, the plain-air effect of little Miss Erhart of New York, in her riding habit, accompanied by her German shepherd dog.

This is by Alice Mumford Roberts, and marks a distinct advance in her recent work, being brushed in with freedom and accuracy and most attractive in expression and pose. Mrs. Roberts shows another capital portrait of Hakan Björnström-Steffanson, a Swedish wood-pulp importer of New York. Then there is the distinguished likeness of Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, by Leopold Seyffert. As "Peggy Shippen" of the Public Ledger she is a modern feminine Pepps, is chairman of the French Relief Committee and was decorated for her services by the French Government, and is the only woman member in the United States of the exclusive Philosophical Society. No easy task to paint such a personality, but Seyffert, who draws youth, beauty and fashion with facile grace, has shown he can also transcribe character and the beauty of maturity, a fact which now has added emphasis.

Marion Boyd Allen, of Boston shows a full-length portrait of Anna Vaughn Hyatt looking at her wax model of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc on Riverside Drive. There are two Sargents, one of George Vanderbilt, the other a superb "Mrs. K." sumptuous in its handling of draperies and flesh. Near by is Bellows' portrait of a judge, brutal where the Sargent is elegant, direct in place of subtle. Harsh as is the contrast, both gain by juxtaposition. More pleasing is "Doris" in her yellow dress and more remarkable than either the "Sawdust Trail," a ruthless piece of journalism. The "Day in June," a decorative canvas with overdark turf, across which white-frocked ladies trail with artistic design, was given the Temple gold medal. To the astonishment of some.

Marie Danforth Page, who won the Philadelphia prize last year, and was on the present jury, sent four fine canvases, among them charming "Charlotte" and a woman and child, full of sentiment and exquisite perception of the quality and color of childish flesh. Lillian Westcott Hale, whose work also exhales a rare fragrance, exhibited a "Madonna," a girl in white wreathing with lilies a painting of the Virgin. Philip L. Hale, who

was chairman of the jury, and on whose brow must rest most of the laurels for the selection and the general success of the present show, brought three canvases, "Morning Joy," the "Sun Bath" and a striking portrait of "Miss X" in a leopard-skin hat and collar.

Landscapes range from the tender nuances of Emil Carlsen's "October" to Leon Kroll's "Building New York"; from the rather woolly Delaware-schoolish winter scene of Elizabeth Washington, which won the Mary Smith prize, to Hayley Lever's "Morning in the Harbor," which the jury considered deserved the Senan medal as the best landscape in the exhibition. "Where Sea and River Meet," by Joseph B. Davol, is to be specially mentioned, and Charles Morris Young, Ernest Lawson, the unapproachable Redfield, Jonas Lie, Ritschel, Gardner Symons, with a remarkably fine canvas, Lathrop, Blossom Farley, Arthur C. Goodwin, with his "Tremont Street, Boston"; George L. Noyes and Robert Spencer add measurably to the interest of the exhibition.

Of the special pictures which detach themselves emphatically from their fellows, "Two Figures," by Edwin W. Dickinson of Provincetown, Mass., will be least observed and most remembered. Two gray wretches, a man and a woman, huddle at what may be a church door. The canvas is tony, almost a matter of black and white; it gains no prestige from "the new movement," from technical skill of brushwork or design; but the intimate revelation of human suffering, "the simple annals of the poor," mark it for distinction, and put it in a class which is seldom exemplified on this side of the Atlantic. Noteworthy, too, is "Coke," a horribly realistic and most able study by W. Kriehoff, a local newspaper artist, who makes his debut as an Academy exhibitor. The subject and lighting are reminiscent of Robert Mac Cameron, whose paintings of the underworld of Paris haunt the memory. William Auerbach Levy paints himself, against a flood of sunlight, giving true value to the flesh tints against the yellow bars. Joseph T. Pearson Jr. repeats last year's success with three more big canvases of birds, in which the feeling for drawing seems to have intensified, and a dawning formal study of his twin daughters, who stand primly, in pink frocks, at either end of a table, against a Chinese blue background. This won the Beck gold medal. Arthur Carles exhibits a decorative portrait study of Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, which he whimsically calls "Sarsset," the second hour of the night, according to Egyptian lore, and which gained him the Lippincott prize. Adolphe Borie has a portrait of Iris Tree, daughter of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Arthur B. Davies' "Mid Forest" is quite as badly drawn, as impossible in color and form, as vague in meaning and altogether as erratic as his fondest admirers could wish. Douglas Volk, au contraire, shows in "The Little Canadian," as one critic aptly put it, a youthful Mona Lisa, with all the charm and none of the cynicism of the original, and George B. Luks in "Woman With Macaws" gives a Frans Hals touch to the broad grinning face of the dame who peers through the wires of a cage at the brilliant birds.

The sculpture exhibit, not quite so strong as usual, must be left as is customary, for further review. The George D. Widener gold medal, the only award for the round, was bestowed on Antonio Piccirilli, for a marble figure, "Flower of the Alps,"

NEW YORK ART
EXHIBITIONS AND
GALLERY NOTESRoyal Tapestries at the Hispanic
Museum—Sculptures of the
Ideal—Futuristic Foretaste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Museum of the Hispanic Society of America stands on a high acropolis overlooking the Hudson at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, directly on Broadway and conveniently near a subway station as well as the Riverside motor bus line. Flanked on the west by the Numismatic Society's building and the little bldg. of a Spanish church, on the east by the harmonious structures of the American Geographical Society, this scholarly hall is ever a haunt of the studious, and now and again the scene of something like a stampede on the part of an art-loving public. The opening sensational event of the sort was the Sorolla sunburst, seven or eight years ago. The latest is of more conservative character, though occasioned by an equally brilliant spectacle, unique in the material constituting the show (open gratis from 11 to 6 daily until March 1), and of truly altitudinous prestige. For it is a group of gorgeous Spanish tapestries, historic heirlooms of the royal palace of the Pardo (please don't confuse this with the Museum of the Prado, in Madrid), specially lent by the King of Spain for exhibition in America. The gracious envoi is made in recognition of the public-spirited activities of Archer M. Huntington, who gave this building to the Hispanic Society, organized for the "advancement of the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, history and art." The Marquis de Valverde, whom King Alfonso has sent in charge of the tapestries and to superintend their installation, says the exhibition is to pass on to other critics, presumably including Boston.

Here are 26 magnificent pictorial tapestries, showing in their chronological sequence the progress of an art which, in its peculiarly Iberian adaptation, is a patriotic tradition steadfastly maintained from the foundation of the manufacture under Flemish auspices in 1720, down to the present day. "Of all the courts of Europe," says Sr. Cruzada Villamil in his book on Goya tapestry, "perhaps the Court of Spain is the one which has made the most extensive use of tapestry to adorn and give luxurious comfort to the royal apartments."

One salon at the Hispanic Museum is completely filled with gay and brilliant weaves reproducing pictures of Spanish fetes and genres painted by Goya expressly for this purpose. During the years 1776-78 the court painter seems to have devoted himself exclusively to producing cartoons for these "cloths," no less than 84 of which are to his credit in the Pardo Palace collection. Ten choice specimens selected from these are in the present exhibition, including "The Picnic" (which was the very first of his cartoon series). The vivid painty quality of Goya is astonishingly well rendered in these stuffs of richest dye, which are as different from French Gobelines as they are from the older and more Flemish-looking pieces with which they are contrasted in the present exhibition. Half a dozen of the older pieces, done half a century earlier than the "Goyescas," belong to the

Don Quixote series painted under royal command by the Italian master, Francesco. These designs are quite in the jovial-ironical Spanish vein, and have elaborate ornamental borders; but their coloring is comparatively pale, rapid and monotonous, like that of the copies of pictures by Teniers and other Dutch and Flemish painters, which the King's weavers resorted to when original cartoons were not forthcoming.

In each of the three salons into which the main hall of the Hispanic Museum is divided for this exhibition, the floors are covered with modern carpets from the Royal Manufactories of Madrid, the present-day continuation of the historic establishment of Santa Barbara. They are hard put to it for dyes, just now. But the work still goes on, under the zealous protection of King Alfonso, and in executive charge of Don Livinio Stuyck and sons, lineal descendants of the Vanderboeghs, who set up the first looms in the old ecclesiastical quarters of Madrid more than two centuries ago. Now let a Zuloaga or a Sorolla be pressed into service as "cartoonist," and we may yet see the ancient glories of Spanish tapestry revived to supply Twentieth Century needs.

Idealistic Sculptures

Sculptures in marble and bronze, supplemented with a few bas-relief wood carvings and "theoretical" drawings, constitute a curiously fascinating exposition of the artistic individuality of the young Polish-Parisian enigma, Elie Nadelman, at the gallery of Scott & Fowles, 590 Fifth Avenue. Extreme refinement, and a sort of geometric simplification which in lieu of a more precise descriptive term has to be called "Hellenistic," mark these "Mysteries" heads, suave marmorean nudes and symmetrically draped female figures, "witty" clowns and mondaines, and above all the remarkable portraits—rather music-like counterpoint composition on themes of animals—"Bull," "Horse," and "Young Deer." The last named offers a perfect illustration of the method applied by Nadelman—a method concerning itself with pure aesthetic form and eliminating literal character, yet never approaching abstraction, and always keeping in direct touch with nature. In fact, this is the essence of nature-analysis, from the viewpoint of modern art. It is what makes Nadelman's work so interesting, so significant, and worth intensive study, despite the fact that its cold effete repels almost as often as its chaste serenity enchants.

Formerly, the artist was wont to consider nature in terms of art; nowadays the tendency is to conceive of art in terms of nature. And nature, with Nadelman, means not only the subject from which the artist derives his inspiration, but also the natural qualities or attributes of the material in which he works—be it stone, metal, wood, or wax. "A rough stone," he is quoted as saying, "will refuse all the positions we may wish to give it, if these are unsuited to it. By its own will, it falls back into the position that its shape in conjunction with its mass demands."

In the exquisite bronze figure of a young stag, the legs of the animal are as straight and as spindling as those of a Chippendale chair, while the curves of the body are beautifully rounded out, as in the horses of classic Grecian sculpture. Both straight lines and curves, thus simplified and made the most of, are combined in the precise adjustment dictated by the natural form and modeling of a deer. The result is, not a "correct" zoological image of a deer, but yet a figure of pure rhythmic beauty, into which is actually condensed far more of the essential deer form and action than an untrained eye would be able to perceive in the living creature itself.

A "Modern" Prelude

A forerunner of next spring's "modern art" hippodrome, which will be the no-jury, no-prize event scheduled for the Grand Central Palace in April by the newly incorporated Society of Independent Artists, is given in the current show at the Bourgeois Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, arranged by a group of European and American artists, and to hold until March 10. The Bourgeois group includes among its foreign exhibitors: Mary d'Anders, Georges Braque, Emanuel Centore, Jean Crotti, André Derain, Edouard First, Albert Gleizes, Marie Laurencin, Francis Picabia and Juliette Roche; among its American: James Butler, John R. Covert, Arnold Friedman, William J. Glacken, Everett B. Lewis, John Marin, Walter Pach, Maurice B. Prendergast, Charles E. Prendergast, Man Ray, Charles C. Rumsey, Morton L. Schamberg, Charles Sheeler, Joseph Stella and the noted "three-dimensional" cubist sculptor, Adolf Wolff. None of the artists are debutants, exactly. With the idiosyncrasies of most of them, as far as they have gone up to date, adventurous New York gallery-tourists are fairly familiar. Some have appreciably grown upon us, to others we still grudgingly give the benefit of various doubts. Undoubtedly, however, as an ensemble they make an impression which is lively, stimulating and generally pleasurable, whereas it would have been far otherwise only two or three years back.

Take Joseph Stella's small but complex "Chinatown," for example. You absolutely need the catalogue title, as a foothold for the imagination—but isn't that true of almost any picture worth looking into? Once provided with the key, you forthwith enter and lose yourself in an exotic far-eastern fairyland—reds and yellows that clang and clash like golden gongs, celestial blues that sing like imperial porcelain, shrill flute-notes of silver, blending or shifting harmonies of green and roseate jade, queer interwoven arabesques like Chinese poems inscribed on lustrous lacquer screens, or the swish of the dragon's tail in a

symbolic cloud-painting of the Ming period—all these most rhythmically before the charmed fancy, undistracted by literal representations of commonplace floors, windows, furniture and people such as an ordinary picture would be cluttered up with, but which are far too crude for the color-and-form-essence scheme of a futurist rendering. Then comes the one underlying note of compromise with real representation—a phonograph disk in prismatic coloring, supposed to impress the actual music in the air as you alight from a sight-seeing car at the Pell Street corner of the Bowery.

Imagery of quite another and a more concrete sort is that employed by Walter Pach in "The Cathedral." The entire architecture and traffic of Fifth Avenue are transfigured in the ecclesiastical domination of St. Patrick's of the twin spires, and even the blue sky of heaven is vaulted like the ceiling of a church nave. The landscapes of Braque, Derain, Centore and James Butler are normal in pattern, but flushed o'er, à la Cézanne and Monet, with the evanescent unearthly lights of fancy. John Marin, without any color to speak of, is several degrees further away than usual from reality. As for Maurice Prendergast, there is nothing new to be said about his "Blue Waters" and "Happy Day" benches, except that the latter are populated with some surprisingly reckless nudes.

Hawthorne Loan Exhibition

Seldom does it befall that a contemporary painter in mid-career has to be adequately represented, if at all, in an exhibition made up almost entirely of pictures owned and lent by the country's chief art museums and prominent individual collectors. Such is the case with Charles W. Hawthorne, N. A., 15 of whose canvases are on view throughout February at Macbeth's, 450 Fifth Avenue. The air of classic breadth and nobility, combined with a rapid poetic beauty of peculiarly emotional quality, adds to the impression of aloofness made by the present choice selection of the works of this New England-born, Italian-inspired artist, who less than a dozen years ago was merely a zealous pupil of Chase, painting still-lives and shy, uncouth fisher-folk without a hint of the impulse that later was to prompt the Madonna-like "Adoration," the lovely and touching "Mother" lent by the Boston Museum, and the Tennysonian lyric of "Youth,"—"Deep as love, deep as first love," in the eager twilight beneath a rising crescent moon. The Worcester Museum's "Venetian Girl," happily loaned for the present exhibition, shows how the undying life-school of Titian and Giorgione developed in young Hawthorne that mystic something which had only its first awakening gleam from the haunting eyes of the Portuguese fisher-maidens of old Provincetown.

MINNESOTA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Mrs. Frederick B. Wells has presented to the Institute of Arts four paintings which have been on exhibition there for some time. They are "River Scene," by Daubigny; "Woodland Scene," by Diaz; "The Bath," by Gérôme, and "Mother and Children," by Israels. The bulletin of the institute also chronicles the gift of a collection of Mrs. Bertha Lum's wood block prints by Mrs. John R. Van Derlip. There are 31 examples of the art of the Minneapolis woman in the collection, which will be put on exhibition soon.

It has been announced that the John Alexander memorial exhibition of paintings, now at the Chicago Art Institute, will be shown at the Minneapolis Institute in March. There are 30 paintings in the exhibition. There will be an exhibition of printing by Bruce Rogers, of wood carvings by Charles Haag, and pastels by McClure Hamilton, in April. The Zuloaga exhibition will come here during July and August. The official figures of attendance at the institute during 1916 have been given out as \$5,000.

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NEW YORK

STATE PRINTING MEASURES MEET WITH OPPOSITION

Two measures authorizing the awarding of contracts for State printing were heard before the legislative Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today and both met with considerable opposition on the part of State officials and union labor delegates.

One of the measures, introduced in the House by Representative Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, provides for practically the renewal of the present State contract with the Wright & Potter Company and which would give to the successful bidder all of the State work with the exception of office stationery and blank books without printed headings for a term of from three to five years. The measure was introduced by the American Federation of Labor delegates representing every grade connected with the printing business.

The other measure, which was introduced by Senator James W. Bean of Cambridge, and endorsed by the Supervisor of Administration, included in the list of exempt printing which could be done by job lot contracts, in addition to office supplies, office stationery, envelopes, all "plain and ruled forms."

Union delegates opposing this measure declared that plain and ruled forms included almost every class of printing.

JUVENILE COURT PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Albert F. Hayden, Judge of Roxbury Municipal Court, condemned the Boston plan for a Central Juvenile Court in Pemberton Square last night in a speech at the first annual dinner of the Roxbury Board of Trade in the Boston City Club.

"It is preposterous to think of taking a mere child to Pemberton Square and calling in an expert examiner because a window pane has been broken," he declared. The speaker also criticized the proposal that the results of investigations made at the central court be recorded in a kind of juvenile "rogues gallery," a practice to which native as well as alien parents must submit.

More than 100 members of the Roxbury Board of Trade attended the dinner and entertainment. Victor A. Heath was toastmaster. Other speakers included Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, and George H. Brown, former Mayor of Lowell.

SAFETY COMMITTEES ARE BEING ORGANIZED

Work of organizing the various subcommittees for the coordination and development of the military and civil resources of the Commonwealth was continued today by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety on which James J. Storrow is chairman.

Charles F. Weed, for the committee, announced that the arrangements of the personnel of the subcommittees is in progress among other matters. The committee will meet again this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and it is probable that the work will be continued late into the evening. The present headquarters of the committee is in Room 380 and 381 of the State House.

PAPER MAKERS OFFER RELIEF PROPOSITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposition of "tremendous importance" to newspaper publishers, signed by a number of the largest newspaper paper manufacturers, was today submitted to the Federal Trade Commission. The proposition, which promises speedy relief from present print paper conditions, it was announced, is now being considered by the Federal Trade Commission, which will make a statement later in the day. The offer of relief was made through Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission.

BARTENDERS' LICENSE BILL IS NOT INDORSED

The legislative Committee on Legal Affairs in executive session this morning voted leave to withdraw on a bill providing for the licensing of bartenders. Senators Perley and McKnight and Representatives Monk, Jarvis and Tolman dissenting. Leave to withdraw also was voted on a bill to license furniture sellers and on a bill providing that liquor dealers destroy the labels on the bottles after the contents have been removed.

MEXICANS ARRESTED FOR COLUMBUS RAID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-one Mexican prisoners arrested by General Pershing's expedition charged with participation in the Columbus, N. M., raid were today turned over to representatives of the Department of Justice at Columbus, N. M.

This was announced by the War Department today. Department officials were unable to state whether the Mexicans had been arrested on Mexican territory or not.

COMPANY ENTERTAINS

The members of the women's soldiers' relief committee of Cambridge were given a reception in the Cambridge Armory last night by Company E, Eighth Infantry, in appreciation of what the women did for the men and their families while the former were at the Mexican border last summer. About 1500 attended.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Brigadier-General B. E. W. Childs, with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had an interview on the subject of the conscientious objector, is director of personal services at the British War Office. General Childs has risen rapidly to his present position. A captain when the war broke out, he became a major in 1915 and by successive stages reached his present rank of brigadier-general, occupying in the process the positions of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, and that which he now holds. For his services from the beginning of the war until last year he has three times been mentioned in dispatches, and has been appointed by His Majesty King George a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In his present post General Childs has had to handle the problem of the conscientious objector on behalf of the War Office. The conscientious objector, as a topic, has been well threshed out in the press, but, as a rule, either from the standpoint of hostility or of partisanship. It has remained for General Childs to reveal the actual attitude of the War Office, and to give the other side of the question, as he is well qualified to do.

Sir Hugh Graham, owner of the Daily Star, the Weekly Star, and other papers of Montreal, Canada, has been made a peer, with a seat in the House of Lords, and with the title of baron. He was made a knight in 1908, in recognition of his service to the Dominion and to Imperial interests as a journalist of much influence, and also because of his many philanthropies. Glasgow University, a few years ago, made him an Honorary LL. D. He is a native of Canada. He had only an academy education, came from the country to Montreal to make his way, got work as an office boy in the office of the Montreal Telegraph when he was but 15 years old, and two years later, he was general manager of the paper. Four years later he was full owner of the Daily Star, and since that time he has gone on an unbroken way to success and prosperity. In promotion of the larger National and Imperial causes he has been an important factor.

Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, stands sponsor for a resolution, now awaiting the report upon it of a Senate committee, which, if brought before the Senate, will renew discussion of the old controversy between the judiciary and the legislature as to the seat of final authority in the Nation. Senator Owen's resolution provides that judges of Federal courts holding acts of Congress unconstitutional "shall be guilty of judicial usurpation and of violating the Constitutional requirements of good behavior," and shall be removed from office. Jefferson and John Marshall were supposed to have fought this issue out, with Marshall and the judiciary winning. Senator Owen is a native of and was educated in Virginia. In the seventies he found his way to Oklahoma, taught school and studied law; became a prominent official of the Cherokee Nation, and an influential man among the Indians, and from 1885 to 1889 was United States agent for the Five Tribes. Later in his career, as a counselor for the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, he recovered for them claims against the National Government aggregating not less than \$9,000,000. In politics, after Oklahoma became a State, he was a leader of the radicals, and did much to shape the progressive character of the new State's first Constitution. Elected to the Federal Senate in 1907, he has title to his seat there until 1919. Having acquired much wealth, and become a banker as well as a lawyer, Senator Owen is interested in problems of national finance; and as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency he has carried through important legislation, notably the act creating the Federal Reserve Board.

J. P. Poindexter, recently named by President Wilson to be United States District Court Judge in Hawaii, to succeed Charles F. Clemons, resigned, is a well-known Democratic political leader of Montana, where he has risen from the ranks to a place of importance. For the last four years he has been Attorney-General of the State.

Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, son of the famous merchant of that city, has recently come into control of the Philadelphia Press, a journal that of late years has lost much of the earlier prestige and power which he intends to regain for it if large expenditure of funds and employment of able subordinates can do the job. Mr. Wanamaker has won conspicuous public notice in the past mainly through pursuit of two hobbies, construction of machines used in aviation and promotion of the interests of the surviving Red Indians of the country.

BOY SCOUTS USED AT THE NAVY YARD

Boy scouts of Greater Boston who volunteered, when the break with Germany was announced, for any duty in the service of the United States have been called by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, for orderly and messenger duty in the yard. There are 400 boys in the organization and 50 a week will be kept in the yard in uniform and subject to Navy regulations. It has not been decided whether they will be sent home nights. This will relieve many "bluejackets" from the smaller duties and will enable them to help in positions requiring more strength.

NEW SCOUT CRUISER BIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids for six new scout cruisers to cost \$6,000,000 each will be opened at the Navy Department March 14. Secretary Daniels announced today.

OLD MASTERS AT DOLL & RICHARDS'; OTHER ART NEWS

Old masters from the Ehrlich Galleries, New York, on view at Doll & Richards', 71 Newbury Street, for a fortnight, are representative of leading schools of painting from the sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. An outstanding work in this distinguished showing is the "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Goya. The characterization is direct, penetrating and forceful without being aggressive. Each stroke of the brush was sure and quick, as if the hand automatically responded to the thought. The ways in which Goya secures full modeling of the eyes and nose, and represents the soft fullness of the neck lines, illustrate his great variety of style. "Portrait of Sutcliffe" is an unusual Gilbert Stuart. The customary red background draperies are not used. Cool greens set off the brown velvet jacket of the subject, and the finely-painted head is given all the accent of color and light. This picture came from the estate of Daniel Huntington, the artist.

A pair of portraits by Sir William Beechey, William Fletcher Norton and Mrs. Norton, are typical of this artist's better work. The pictures were recently sold by the estate of the subjects' grandson, "Colonel Townshend" by Gainsborough and "Judge Eyles Irwin" by Romney, are other works of this period. The portrait of "Miss Leeson" is by a pupil of Raeburn, John Watson Gordon, who of recent years has come to be esteemed for his own positive merits.

A feature of the show is Louis Leopold Bolloy's portrait of Jean B. Isabe, the painter and engraver. One feels sure that the painter knew his subject intimately, so much is connoted about the character of the sensitive Isabe. This picture is a notable piece of craftsmanship, even apart from its interesting subject. Elegance of handling matches artfulness of subject in Nicholas Largilliere's "Portrait of a Lady."

"English Homestead" is an example of the gentle landscape art of James Stark, a follower of "Old" Crome. Johann Zoffany's "William Burton" illustrates this artist's skill in painting the figure half size, and his reticence in using accessories. "Man With Staff," by Dosso Dossi, shows an imaginative Venetian painter giving pictorial expression to secular subject matter. "Portrait of a Lady" by Antonio Palamedes expresses a domestic ideal with an ease and simplicity that rest solidly on masterly drawing. Other works, each individual in their interest, are by Francisco Zurbaran, George Vincent, William Owen, Cornelius Janssens van Ceulen.

Mr. Mitchell's Paintings

Paintings of Scottish scenes by C. Lewis Mitchell are on view this week and next at the Vose Gallery. Mr. Mitchell's work is agreeable for its solid craftsmanship, its good color and its quietly poetic feeling. One never has a sense that this artist is forcing the emotional note. He is discreet in his omissions. "Struan Bridge," with its sound construction, its ingenious (though simple seeming) design, and its ingratiating color is prominent in the show. There is something akin to a Corot feeling in Mr. Mitchell's handling of tree foliage in this work and in an intimate little glimpse of lake through a vista of birches. The value of structural rhythms is to be noted in "Lochnagar and Valley of the Dee," a work that is a standing rebuke to much of the current product of the "slopped on" school of landscape painting. Painters of such works expect a great deal of indulgence upon the part of the spectator; but Mr. Mitchell, with the true instinct of the artist, is concerned with giving out all the poetry and good workmanship that are in him, always working under the restraints of taste; restraints that do not hinder, by the way, but help.

At the Guild

Howard E. Smith provides the current show at the Guild of Boston Artists. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and has held its traveling scholarship. There is a quality of

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Chodowiecki, Tarocchi prints. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:
Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street.—Miscellaneous work by members.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Henry Thoreau, Alfred Clifford G. Alexander, Edmund H. Garrett, Scott Clifton Carbee, V. A. Kirkpatrick, Henry Plympton Spaulding, until Feb. 28; 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Friday evenings.

Boston City Club.—Oils and water colors by Emma Carlsund.
Brooks Reed's Gallery, 19 Arlington Street.—Old samplers, ship models, proof pieces of early English china.

Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 484 Boylston Street.—Pastels by Bert Foote.
Copley Gallery, 102 Newbury Street.—Paintings and etchings by Childs Hassam; portrait drawings by Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Brown.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street.—"Old Masters" from the Ehrlich Galleries, New York; etchings by Dwight C. Sturges.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street, Cambridge.—Drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street.—Etchings by Boston artists.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Howard E. Smith; works by other members.

R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 288 Boylston Street.—Paintings of Scottish scenes by C. Lewis Mitchell.

St. Botolph Club, 3 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Miss Alice Worthington Ball, Mrs. Maude Drein Bryant and Charles Hovey Pepper, and sculpture by Ettore Cadorin; 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 week days through Feb. 23.

realistic illustration in much of his work, as in the portrait study done out of doors in winter, and the unflattering portrait of Bela Pratt in his studio. One could wish that Mr. Smith had drawn out his subjects a bit more. They are withholding their thoughts, or resisting his powers of penetration; at least that is the impression one has in viewing these canvases, which are on the whole so capably painted. The ambition to paint a white picture has touched Mr. Smith, as it has many an artist since Whistler. The result is the only color notes. The subject wears a creamy dress and is painted against an ivory white background. The impression of a feat of brushwork is secured, if that was the effect sought. With a composition making the head appear small almost to the point of caricature, the canvas misses persuasiveness. Several mountain landscapes are ingratiating.

Boston Notes

Free talks will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday, by L. Earle Rowe, who will speak on "Egyptian Pottery," in the Prehistoric room, beginning at 2:45 p. m.; and by Henry L. Seaver, who will speak on "A French Portrait," in gallery 4 of the Evans wing, beginning at 3:30 p. m.

An exhibition and sale of oils and water colors by Melbourne H. Hardwick is being held today and tomorrow in the gallery of Leonard & Co., Bromfield Street.

The Concord, Mass., annual art exhibition will open to the public Feb. 20-25 inclusive, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., following the reception and private view Monday evening, Feb. 19, 8 to 10 o'clock. Artists represented include W. H. W. Bicknell, Alice Worthington Ball, Frederick A. Bosley, Charles H. Davis, Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott, Gertrude Fiske, Nancy Ferguson, Sears Gallagher, Lillian Westcott Hale, Charles Hopkinson, Charles W. Hawthorne, Charles S. Pepper, Lester G. Hornby, Alexander R. James, William J. Kaula, A. G. Kellogg, Philip Little, Louis Kronberg, George L. Noyes, William M. Paxton, Marie Danforth Page, Gino Perera, Margaret F. Richardson, Elizabeth W. Roberts, Dwight C. Sturges, Theophile Schneider, Alice Ruggles Sohier, Leslie P. Thompson, Stanley W. Woodward.

R. C. and N. M. Vose of Boston purchased George Fuller's "Girl and Turkeys" at the Humphreys collection sale in New York City last evening, paying \$15,000, a record price for a Fuller. Messrs. Vose also took over two other Fullers purchased during the evening by Knodler & Co., "Ideal Head," \$3000, and "Shearing the Donkey," \$550. Messrs. Vose also bid in a Winslow Homer water color, "The Turkey Buzzard," for \$2200. The Vose Gallery already has a large collection of Fullers, and purposes to hold a Fuller show later this season. A Blakelock show is also planned.

Ivory has relief portraits by Ettore Cadorin, an Italian now working in New York, are a feature of the current show at the St. Botolph Club gallery. These portraits have the charm of the anciently esteemed texture of the ivory added to authoritative workmanship and sure characterization. Charles Hovey Pepper shows a group of the sparkling and original water colors he exhibited last spring at the Brooks Reed gallery. Miss Alice Worthington Ball and Mrs. Maude Drein Bryant show paintings that stress color at the expense of other important qualities and tend to become merely mannered where style was evidently sought.

Boston Society of Etchers has been organized with George T. Plowman as president, W. H. W. Bicknell as vice-president, Miss Gertrude Fiske as secretary, and a membership of 15. It is planned to hold an exhibition in the near future.

Plumbers appeared before the legislative Committee on Commissions today in opposition to Senator John I. Fitzgerald's bill which provides for the appointment of a board of plumbing supervisors to take the place of the present Examiners of Plumbers of the Health Department. Complaints from all over the State, which Senator Martin of the Committee on Commissions said had been received, regarding the prejudices of the present examiners were denied by those who opposed the bill.

Andrew F. Curtin, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Master Plumbers Association, declared that any change in the personnel of the examining board would be objected to by the master plumbers of the State. Charles B. Tucker, member of the legislative committee of the Boston Master Plumbers Association, and William J. Flynn and T. J. Murphy of the Journeymen Plumbers Union of Boston opposed the bill.

Spalding Bill Indorsed
Before the legislative committee on public service at the State House today Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant quartermaster of the G. A. R., and Philip A. Nordell spoke for the bill which would permit Warren F. Spalding, formerly of the Prison Department, to be retired on half the salary he was drawing when the Legislature abolished the board on which he served. That commission was superseded by the present Bureau of Prisons. Representative Jacob Bitzer of Arlington spoke for the bill to place janitors in the Arlington schools under civil service. It was agreed that the bill might be amended to provide for its becoming effective only after acceptance by the Arlington town government.

Radcliffe Team Wins
The Radcliffe varsity basketball team defeated George Washington University yesterday by a score of 26 to 17.

HEADLIGHT RULE TO BE DISCUSSED

Headlight regulations and ways to change the Massachusetts law in order to make it more practical will be discussed at a meeting of the New England section of the Illuminating Engineers Society in Tremont Temple tonight. S. Carlton Rogers, an electrical engineer, will present aspects of the present regulations and an open discussion will be held.

Legal authorities, members of the Massachusetts judiciary, police officers, members of the Automobile Legal Association, members of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Massachusetts Highway Commissioners, and others interested in the subject have been invited to attend.

The society maintains that the present law is not practical from any viewpoint and has asked for this conference in order to decide on some action which would enable the Highway Commission to recommend a change in the law by the Legislature.

PLANS FOR CAPE COD CANAL

Officials of the Cape Cod Canal Company, the New York and Boston Canal Company, and United States Navy officers, held a conference at noon today for about an hour during which, it is understood, plans for the protecting of the Cape Cod Canal in time of national need were discussed. Commodore James M. Miller, general manager of the Cape Cod company, arrived at the office of the commandant shortly before noon and during the conference officers on board the battleships stationed at the yard and men on shore were called to the office.

HARVARD FRESHMAN CLASS

Te Harvard Freshman class has nominated officers as follows: President, Frederick C. Church, Lowell; Benjamin S. Blanchard Jr. of Brookline; vice-president, Robert A. Lancaster, Worcester; Norman S. Walker, Castleton Corners, S. L. N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Waldron P. Belknap Jr., New York; Frederick K. Bullard, Revere; Robert W. Emmons 3d, Boston; Edmund W. Pavenstedt Jr., New York; member of the student council, Augustus Asplund, Chestnut Hill; Wesley G. Broker, Lindstrom, Minn.; Arnold Horween, Chicago; Chase Mellen Jr., Garden City, N. Y.

REPORTS IN LEGISLATURE

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives today leave to withdraw was reported by the Public Service Committee on the petition of Edward F. McLaughlin that the superintendent of the Boston north city scales have the powers and duties of a deputy sealer of weights and measures. The Labor Committee reported favorably on the petition of John J. Kearney, a bill to extend the weekly payment law to club employees. The Committee on Municipal Finance favorably reported a bill to allow the city of Haverhill to incur debt of \$150,000 for a police station with accommodation for the courts of Essex County.

RULES RAISED FOR RECRUITS

After a conference between Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and United States Navy officers on the U. S. S. Georgia and Virginia, this morning, it was decided to allow the civilians taking the drills on the battleships in preparation for the naval training cruise next summer admittance to the yard at 4:30 Mondays and Thursdays when they will be met by a Navy officer and escorted to the ships. About 150 "naval rookies" are expected to attend the first drill next Monday.

SUPPORT IS PLEDGED

More than 100 citizens of New England have pledged their support to President Wilson in a letter to him which says: "In view of the statements in the press of the 'peace at any price' propaganda, we desire to pledge you our support in any measures you take to protect American ships and insist on the principle of visit and search. We believe this is the overwhelming sentiment of New England."

CURRENT TOPICS CLUB

Mrs. T. D. Cook of Brookline will give the fourth of a series of lectures on "The Expansion of the United States" before the Current Topics Club of Dorchester, at 683 Columbia Road, on Tuesday afternoon Feb. 20. The specific subject of the lecture will be "The Pathfinder," and response to one of the most interesting fact of the history of California.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he will ask the Boston City Council to join with him in repealing the city ordinance against "sauntering and loitering" to prevent the police using it as authority to arrest the members of the "White Rats" order who are acting as pickets outside of certain theaters.

QUINCY BUDGET IS \$852,698

QUINCY, Mass.—The budget for 1917 was submitted to the City Council last evening. It carries an estimated aggregate of \$785,413, which, with bonds and interest brings the total amount up to \$852,698. It was referred to the finance committee. Though Mayor Whiton reduced the estimates of departments by \$50,710 it is \$63,666 more than the budget of last year.

MASTER MARINERS DINE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Master Mariners Association held their twenty-eighth annual dinner in City Hall last night with an attendance of about 800 persons including a delegation from the Fulton Fish Market of New York. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, was the principal speaker.



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The Umbrella for Sunshine or Rain

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"The Colonial"

Deared new colors—purple, burgundy, green, navy and contrasting borders. Light in weight—easy to carry—10 ribs—black or gold frames—sturdy ends—short handles with leather, silk-cord or jade arm swings. Some styles illustrated.

An ideal going-away gift to Southern tourists or to send to friends already there.

5.50, 7.00, 8.00

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ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A black and white exhibition of exceptional interest is being held by the winter exhibition of graphic arts in the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House. The exhibition comprises 1334 drawings, wood engravings, aquatints, mezzotints, lithographs, color prints, etchings and sculpture. Not least interesting is the retrospective section of engravings and etchings by most of the principal masters of line and mezzotint engravings and etchings, intended to illustrate the history of those arts from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, and specially lent for the occasion.

At the Leicester Galleries the Senefelder Club for the Advancement of Artistic Lithography, is holding its seventh exhibition. It consists of work by T. A. Steinlen, H. Daumier, George Clausen R. A., A. Legros, John S. Sargent, R. A., Fred F. Fottet, G. F. Watts, J. M. Whistler, Renoir and others. In the Hogarth room in the same gallery, the Belgian artist, Léon de Smet, has a delightful little exhibition of his pictures and drawings.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries Mr. Louis Raemaekers is holding a second exhibition of his war cartoons. The new sketches on view lack none of his usual brilliance and imaginative power.

WATERTOWN DEMOCRATS

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The Democratic caucus for nomination of officers to be voted upon in March was held yesterday with a small attendance. Selectman Wendell W. Patton was renominated, and Thomas F. Lyons, former chief of police, and Irving B. Coburn, former town auditor, were named for the other two places as selectmen. John J. Rattigan was named for assessor with 78 votes.

RABBONI MASONIC LODGE

District Deputy Frank M. Weymouth was the guest last night of Rabboni Masonic Lodge of Dorchester. He was accompanied by his marshal, Past Master Frank H. Sweetland. The guests were welcomed by Worshipful Master J. Rudolph Bartelt. Arthur Rogerson was the chorister and an instrumental concert was given.

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING

A patriotic mass meeting will be held next Sunday at 3 p. m., in Tremont Temple when support for the President of the United States will be sought by the speakers. Joseph A. Conry, Richard C. Cabot and George H. Putnam are scheduled to address the meeting.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Miss Helen Louise Johnson, former chairman of the home economics department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be the guest of honor and speaker at a dinner at the Women's City Club on Saturday evening. Miss Johnson will speak on "The Real Meaning of Home Economics."

MUSEUM AT MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Birge Harrison, to encourage the Memphis Art League, lent 40 canvases for the first extensive display at the new Brooks Art Gallery, in Overton Park. This white marble art gallery of Grecian architecture, which surmounts the highest hill in Overton Park, was erected by Mrs. S. H. Brooks and presented to Memphis as a memorial to her husband. The structure cost \$150,000. It was formally opened on July 10, 1914.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Cohan Revue, 1916; 8.
Copley—"Lady Windermere's Fan," 8:10.
Hollis—Julia Arthur in "Serenade," 8:10.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Brat," 8:20.
Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at Keith's, 2:30; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:30.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
RULING FAIRLY
STRONG TODAY

Some Irregularity and Shading of
Prices at Times — Boston
Coppers Have a Firmer
Undertone

New York stocks opened with a fair degree of strength today, and ruled somewhat irregular in the subsequent dealings of the first half hour. United States Steel common rose more than a point at one time and then shaded its best figure a fraction. This was also the course of numerous other issues, although net gains remained. Utah Copper, Studebaker and American Locomotive advanced a point each. Continental Can was exceptionally strong. American Beet Sugar sold ex-dividend of \$12. Central Leather was up a point soon after the opening.

There was not much doing in the Boston stock market in the first few minutes. Coppers were stronger as they were in New York. Copper Range moved upward nearly a point. There were few substantial changes in prices.

Both markets continued desultory as the session progressed.

Fluctuations for the most part continued perfunctory throughout the greater part of the forenoon, and around midday the tone was irregular. American Beet Sugar, after opening at 90 1/2, compared with 101 1/2 at the close Thursday, declined to 88 1/2. American Agricultural Chemical opened unchanged at 86 and advanced 1 1/2. Mercantile Marine preferred opened up 1/4 at 68, receded to 67 1/2 and advanced more than a point. Lehigh Valley opened off 1/4 at 72 and receded more than a point further. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 106 1/2 and advanced 2 points further, receding fractionally before midday.

New Haven again reached a new low mark on the Boston exchange. After opening up 1/4 at 37 1/2 it declined to 36 1/2, recovering a good fraction before midday. Boston & Maine opened off 1/4 at 40 and declined a point further. United Fruit opened unchanged at 138 and declined a good fraction.

Trading became more active and prices were stronger in the early afternoon. Good gains were recorded before the beginning of the last hour by the Marine issues, Agricultural Chemical, Cuba Cane Sugar, Mexican Petroleum, International Paper, Texas Company and Studebaker. Gulf common was a strong feature of the Boston market.

SHARP UPSWING
IN SUGAR MARKET

Political revolution in Cuba, short supplies of raws and possible difficulty in getting enough sugar out of Cuba for United States requirements during the next few months have combined to give the sugar market a sharp upswing. Raw sugars were rather weak a fortnight ago around 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents. On Thursday they were strong at 4 1/2 cents, or 5.33 duty paid. There is no spot raw sugar offering at 4 1/2 cents.

While the Cuban revolution is not taken too seriously by Boston sugar interests, it is a disturbing factor and it may easily lead to a sharp cutting down in the anticipated output of Cuba this crop season.

Refined has followed the upswing in raws and at the moment is quoted firm at 7.25 by all refiners except the American, which for reasons of its own owns to a 7-cent price. This is an advance from 6.75 by all refiners since Tuesday morning. The advance by American is only 1/4 cent and by all others 1/2 cent a pound.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper \$140, futures \$136, electro \$149; silver, spot none, futures none. Spot tin \$198, off \$1 108; futures \$197 108, off \$1 15; Straits \$198 108, off \$1 15; sales, spot, 15, futures 90 tons. Spot lead \$20 108, futures \$22 108, spot \$24, futures \$24.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday.

For Northern New England: Probably local snows tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight, except on Maine coast; warmer Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 22.10 a. m. 23
12 noon 30

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 16 New Orleans 44
Buffalo 16 New York 24
Chicago 25 Philadelphia 36
Cincinnati 32 Pittsburgh 26
Denver 30 Portland, Me. 16
Des Moines 43 San Francisco 48
Jacksonville 30 St. Louis 34
Kansas City 30 St. Paul 34
Nantucket 26 Washington 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:40 High water
Sun sets 5:17 Low water 2:28 a. m.
Length of day 10:37
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:47 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	69	69	68 1/2	69 1/2
Alaska Gold	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	8
Alaska Ju.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chal.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Allis-Chal. pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	86	90	86	90
Am Bank Note.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am B Sugar.	50 1/4	50 1/4	49 3/4	50 1/4
Am Can.	43	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am Car Fy.	62	62	62	62
Am H & L.	12	12	12	12
Am H & L pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Lined.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Lined pf.	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Am Loco.	70	70	69 1/2	70
Am Smelt.	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	97
Am Ssec Apf.	99	99	99	99
Am Ssec Bpf.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Am Steel Fy.	59	59	59	59
Am Sugar.	107	109	108	109
Am St & Tel.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Am Woolen.	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am Zinc.	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Am Zinc pf.	65	65	65	65
Anacosta.	75 1/4	76 1/4	75	76
Asst Oil.	72	72 1/4	72	72 1/4
At & Atl.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Atchison.	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Li.	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
At Gulf.	94	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2
At Gulf pf.	55	55	55	55
Bald Loco.	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	74	74	74	74
Beth Steel.	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Beth Steel pf.	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
BFGoodh.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Bruna Term.	9	9	9	9
Burns Bros.	110 1/4	114 1/4	110 1/4	114 1/4
Butte & Sup.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Cal Petrol.	23	24 1/2	23	24 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Can Pacific.	152	152 1/2	150 1/2	152
Can Leather.	86 1/4	86 1/4	84 1/4	86 1/4
Can Motor.	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Ches & Ohio.	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
CM & ST Paul.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
CM & ST Paul pf.	119	119	118 1/2	119
Chi & Alt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chi & NW.	116 1/2	118	116 1/2	118
Chi & NW pf.	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Chl Rf cts.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	53 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
Col Fuel.	43 1/4	44	43 1/4	44
Cerro de Pasco.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Gas & El.	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Con Can.	91	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Con Gas.	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Con Gas pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Corn Prod.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	101	101	101	101
Cruc Steel.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	160	160	160	160
Cub Am Sp.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	39	40 1/4	38	40 1/4
Cuban C Sp.	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Del & Hds.	139	139	139	139
Denver pf.	30	30	29	30
*Dome Min.	20	20	20	20
Erie.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Erie pf.	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
FM & S pf.	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Gen. W & W.	32	32	32	32
Gen Chem.	250	250	250	250
Gen Electric.	164	164 1/4	164	164 1/4
Gen Motors.	103	105	101 1/2	105
G Motors pf.	88	88	88	88
Granby Min.	83	85	83	85
Gt Nor Ore.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Green Can.	42	42	42	42
Gulf States.	112	112	111	112
Gulf Sta pf.	104	104	104	104
BFGoodrich.	55	55	55	55
Ill Central.	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Inspiration.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Int Con Cor.	13	13	13	13
Int C Cor pf.	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	23	24 1/2	23	24 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	67 1/2	70	67 1/2	69 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	40 1/4	41	40 1/4	41
In Paper.	36 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2
In Paper pf.	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Kan C So pf.	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Kelley Tires.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Kelley Tire pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Kenne Cop.	42 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4
Kings Co El.	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Lack Steel.	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Lehigh Val.	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Louis & N.	126	126	126	126
Mackay Cos.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Manhattan.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Man Shirt.	72	72	72	72
Max Motor.	54	55 1/4	54	55 1/4
Maxwell pf.	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	35	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4
Mex Petrol.	85 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
Miami.	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Mo K & T.	7 1/4	8	7 1/4	8
Mo Pac pf.	28	28	28	28
Mo Pac Ct.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Mon Power.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Nat C & S.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Nat Enamel.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Nat Lead.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nevada Con.	24	24	23 1/2	24
NY Central.	94	95 1/4	94	95 1/4
NY N H & H.	38	38	36 1/2	37 1/2
Norfolk So.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
N & W.	129	129	128 1/2	129
North Pac.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Ohio Fuel.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
O Cities Gas.	98	99	97 1/2	98 1/2
O & W.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ont Silver.	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Owens Bot.	99	99	99	99

Pacific Mail... 23 23 1/2 23 1/2
Penna... 54 1/4 54 1/4 54 1/4
Peoples Gas... 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
Pere M pf. w... 68 1/4 68 1/4 68 1/4
Phila Co... 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2
Phila Coal... 44 1/4 44 1/4 44 1/4
Pressed St... 75 75 75
Ray Con... 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Reading... 91 1/4 91 1/4 90 1/4
Rdg 1st pf... 43 1/4 43 1/4 43 1/4
Repub I & S... 74 1/4 74 1/4 74 1/4
Rumely... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Rumely pf... 30 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4
Ry Steel Sp... 46 46 46
Sloss-Sh pf... 94 94 95
So Pacific... 93 93 93 1/2
So Ry... 28 1/2 28 1/2 27 1/2
STL & S F... 21 21 1/2 21 1/2
Studebaker... 101 1/4 101 1/4 100 1/4
Studebaker pf... 106 106 106
Stutz Motor... 48 48 48
T & W S Forg... 42 42 42
Tenn Cop pf... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Texas Co... 216 1/2 222 215 1/2 221
Texas Pac... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Third Ave... 37 1/4 37 1/4 37 1/4
Underwood... 104 104 104
U B & P new... 94 95 94 1/2
Union Pac... 137 1/4 137 1/4 136 1/4
Union Pac pf... 83 83 83
United Fruit... 138 139 138 1/2
U S Express... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
U S Rubber... 53 53 51 1/2
U S S R... 54 54 54 1/2
U Steel... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2
U S Steel pf... 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Utah Copper... 106 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2
Utah Se... 21 21 21
Wabash pf... 48 48 1/2 47 1/2
Wabash pf... 25 25 25
W Maryland... 23 23 23
W & L E v... 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
Willys-Over... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2
W O pf... 98 98 98
Wilson Co... 61 61 61 1/2
Wis Cent... 47 1/4 47 1/4 47 1/4
Woolworth... 143 1/4 143 1/4 143 1/4
Wor P & B... 53 53 53

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

RAILWAY POINTS

Raymond & Whitcomb's Washington, D. C., tourists occupied reserved Pullman parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany's Yankee express from South Station today.

The Boston & Maine will commence tonight to operate the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 p. m. in two sections daily until further notice.

The Adams Express Company received at South Station over the Southern Pennsylvania and New Haven roads last evening a large shipment of Florida berries consigned to the Boston market.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company is instructing a class of Boston & Albany trainmen on the book of rules and signal system controlled by Pneumatic Tower No. 1.

Members of the National Electric Light Association arrived at South Station in special New Haven equipment this morning en route from Providence.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of mechanical men installing new electro-pneumatic signal blades in South Station passenger yard.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Maine is unloading a shipload of southern ties at Mystic Wharf for system distribution.

Fred Tucker, relief train director in Pneumatic Tower No. 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Washington, D. C.

The New Haven provided a special train from Franklin to Boston and return last night for the accommodation of members of the Franklin Business Men's Association.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
American Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Bohemian	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Boston Montana	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Butte London	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Cash Boy	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Champion	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Colonial Mines	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Crown Reserve	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Crystal Copper	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Earle Eagle	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
First Nat Cop	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Fortuna	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gila	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Gold Cup	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Gold Lake	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Hercules	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Homa Oil	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Humboldt	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Inter Mount Min	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Inter Copp	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
La Rose	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Majestic	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Mexican Metals	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Midias	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Mother Lode	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nevada Douglas	2	2	2
Nevada Era	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Nixon	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Onondaga	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Pioneer	2	2	2
Palisade	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pericope Premier	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rilla	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Troy	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Truro Steel	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
United Verde	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Zinc	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW YORK AIR
BRAKE PROFITS
ARE ENORMOUS

Net Returns for Year Amount to More Than \$82 a Share, Due Most Largely From Munitions Business That Is Handled

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Air Brake Company's success as a manufacturer of munitions, a field which it entered early in 1915, is shown in its report for 1916. After all charges and a depreciation reserve of \$1,200,000, the company reported net profits for its \$10,000,000 stock of \$8,214,962, or \$82.15 a share. This compares with \$13.43 earned in 1915.

On a gross business of \$24,051,103 a factory profit of \$9,967,822 was shown. The gross was more than five times as large as that of 1915, the previous record year, when \$4,731,529 business was done.

A noteworthy feature of the report is the large amount of cash on hand on Dec. 31, \$4,858,319, equivalent to \$48.58 for each share of stock.

The New York Air Brake Company's report of earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, compares:

	1916	1915
Gross profit	\$10,961,715	\$4,731,529
Exp. tax, etc.	466,752	3,008,243
Interest	180,000	180,000
Depreciation	1,200,000	200,000
Net profit	\$8,214,962	\$1,343,286
Dividends	1,149,126	599,544
Surplus	7,065,837	743,742

*After deduction of cost of manufacturing, labor, material and factory expense. Other income amounting to \$92,893 has been included in the above amount. †Equal to \$2.15 on the \$10,000,000 capital stock, compared with 13.43% earned on the same stock in 1915.

President Starbuck says in part:

"In your company's annual statement munitions are entitled to bulk largely in the aggregate, and now that munitions must sooner or later come to an end, it is assuring to know that the company's regular brake business has not only more than doubled the business of the previous year, but that booked orders on hand, which amount to five times those of any previous year, indicate the brake business of the company will be still more favorable, while munitions will continue to be profitable for some time."

"A year ago quarterly dividends were advanced to 2 per cent and six months later advanced again to 2 1/2 per cent, and in December advanced to 2 3/4 per cent regular and 2 1/2 per cent extra, thus establishing for the present year 5 per cent a quarter, or 20 per cent a year. Thus your company has paid in the year 1916, 11 1/2 per cent and will pay in present year 20 per cent, which indicates your directors will see to it that stockholders will share in profits of the business, though with conservatism and prudence."

"Your attention is also called to the fact that the company's business in 1915 amounted to \$4,731,529, and in 1916 to \$24,051,103, with practically the same organization."

HOUR-GLASS AID
TO EFFICIENCY

The electric light has not diminished the value of gas, and candles are selling better than ever before. Probably nobody, however, has dreamed of the old-fashioned hour-glass coming back and replacing the clock in modern efficiency system—yet it has arrived.

A. E. Little, Lynn maker of the Sororia shoe, like Mr. Schwab, believes in interesting his employees in the progress of his business. Every forenoon there is some committee in session considering efficiency problems. In the room are old fashioned sand glasses set for 15 and 30 minutes. Everybody who starts to talk knows that the sands are running and no committee is ever permitted to be in session more than 30 minutes and most of them are limited to 15 minutes. But regardless of anything else, the "talk" ends when the last grain of sand has run down. There are also three-minute sand glasses near the long distance telephones that are found to make for economy, as well as speed and efficiency.

Mr. Little finds that brief limited conferences all the machinery, concentrate energy and that the habit of quick decisions maintains speed with efficiency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Potatoes sold Thursday at Houlton, Me., at \$6 to \$6.25 a barrel, highest price ever paid in the State.

Estimated that there are 30,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago elevators and 7,000,000 bushels in railroad cars which cannot be moved because it would intensify congestion in East.

Cold storage warehouses of New York State contained 50,000,000 eggs, 7,000,000 pounds of butter, 23,000,000 pounds of poultry and 50,000,000 pounds of fresh meat on Jan. 1 last.

The Public Service Commission of New York approved form of contract for purchase by Interborough of 310 steel cars for use in the new subway, of which 217 will be motor cars and the rest trailers.

Following receipt of \$12,600,000 more gold from Canada Thursday by J. P. Morgan & Co. it was predicted in New York banking circles that Allies would be compelled to ship more than \$1,000,000,000 to the United States this year unless Federal Reserve Board could see its way to encourage establishment of additional credits here for country's best and largest customers.

LARGER RETURNS
FOR THE MACKAY
COMPANIES SEEN

In the Mackay companies annual report President Mackay says that the trustees are considering the advisability of increasing the common dividend from 5 per cent to 6 per cent per annum.

The annual report of the Mackay companies shows the following profit and loss account for the year ended Feb. 1:

	1917	1916
Div from sub cos.	\$4,682,265	\$4,274,940
Dividends paid	4,069,020	4,069,020
Balance	614,245	205,920
Expenses	56,799	55,741
Surplus	657,446	160,180

The balance sheet as of Feb. 1 compares:

	1917	1916
Inv in other cos.	\$92,005,445	\$92,005,445
Cash	1,288,299	730,854
Total	\$93,293,744	\$92,736,299

	1917	1916
Prd stock issued	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Common stock issued	41,380,400	41,380,400
Surplus	1,913,344	1,355,898
Total	\$93,293,744	\$92,736,299

President Mackay says in part:

"The year 1916 has been one of extraordinary prosperity in the United States. Telegraph and cable lines naturally benefit by great business activity, involving speedy communications and quick transactions, and the past year has proved no exception to this rule."

This report is accompanied by a copy of a paper addressed by the president of your companies to the Joint Committee of Congress, which is investigating the relations of all interstate quasi public corporations toward the public, including telegraph and cable companies. That paper, in addition to discussing the question of government ownership, sets forth the policy of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company in regard to contracts with railroad companies. It points out that the usual terms of such contracts are absolutely unfair toward the telegraph companies, and that the postal companies will make no more of such contracts.

GOOD SHOWING
OF NORTHERN
PACIFIC CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In first half of fiscal year Northern Pacific earned practically 6.5 per cent on its \$248,000,000 stock, or only a little short of the year's dividend. Balance after six months' dividend was \$7,511,143, compared with \$6,082,149 the year before. Northern Pacific should have a substantial surplus to transfer to profit and loss account, or devote to property requirements, at end of the fiscal year, although it is not to be expected that results for remaining six months will come near equaling the first six. December gross increased \$31,164, but disproportionate increase in expenses caused \$181,526 decrease in net. Operating expenses increased \$560,417 and \$349,702 of this went for transportation expenses, due in a measure to severe cold weather, which greatly hampered business.

In six months ended Dec. 31 Northern Pacific was \$4,342,112 ahead of last year in gross but net was only \$1,038,992 ahead. Transportation costs were \$1,651,018 larger, while maintenance of equipment rose \$573,680. Combination of increasing revenues and lower expense ratio brought in first half of the present year the largest surplus after dividends in years. Surplus after dividends for six months ended Dec. 31 compares:

1916.....	\$6,082,149	1912.....	\$5,233,568
1915.....	6,082,085	1911.....	3,477,602
1914.....	1,256,755	1910.....	3,209,084
1913.....	3,624,220	1909.....	5,683,457

During the years covered, the dividend rate has been 7 per cent on \$248,000,000 stock.

In the above figures may be found some proof that, given good crop conditions, there is plenty of business in territory served for both Northern Pacific and St. Paul, its nearest competitor.

CANADIAN PULP
WOOD SITUATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—That United States pulp and paper mills, purchasing pulp from Canadian sources, will be unable to get such raw materials after October, next, is asserted by Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. Scarcity is due to difficulty of cutting on account of unusually severe winter, and a serious tangle in railway facilities. Labor is also scarce, the Government having sent to England and France thousands of expert woodcutters in "forestry battalions."

NEW CHICAGO RAILWAY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Burlington & South Chicago Terminal Railway Company has been incorporated in Springfield, to construct a road from point on Belt Railway near 100th Street to southern limits of city. Capital stock is \$1,500,000. Incorporators and directors are Hale Holden, Edward M. Shelton and Harry E. Byron.

PROFIT-SHARING PLANNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co. are preparing a profit-sharing plan, details of which will be published April 10. This plan will affect employees whether in manufacturing or sales department and will begin with the first of January, 1917.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,602,000 in gold and a decrease of 1,230,000 in silver.

COLORADO FUEL
EXTRA DIVIDEND
EXPECTATIONS

Colorado Fuel & Iron stockholders, for the first time in 15 years, are enjoying pleasant anticipations of extra dividends. The company in the quarter ended Dec. 31 last earned at the annual rate of \$15 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends. As all of the accrued preferred dividends have been cleaned up, and as the company had working capital on June 30 last of \$25,400,000, or just about equal to the gross earnings for that fiscal period, common dividends would ordinarily be expected to follow as a matter of course. Colorado Fuel, however, has a large bonded debt considering the amount of business transacted. There are \$45,000,000 of bonds, whereas up to the present year the gross turnover ranged from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Bonds and stock together exceed \$81,000,000.

Colorado Fuel has been one of the slowest companies in the steel and iron group to reflect the extraordinary conditions prevailing in that industry. This is partly because the fuel department has been hanging back in the traces. For example, there was an actual loss from fuel operations in 1914 and 1915, and in 1916 the fuel department contributed only \$283,500 net on \$7,634,000 gross. In other words, fuel gross was 30.5 per cent of the total and net 6.5 per cent of the total.

The fourth quarter's gross earnings were at the rate of nearly \$37,000,000 annually, and compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 net profits showed a higher percentage. The surplus for the three months figures down to 3.7 per cent for the common and for the six months about 6.3 per cent. The entire steel industry being sold so well forward it would seem to be a reasonable expectation that the company can keep up at least this rate of earnings for the second half year, insuring common share earnings of 12.6 per cent for the current fiscal year. This would compare with about \$6 last year and commodious deficits in the preceding two years.

DIVIDENDS

Union Carbide Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2.

Peoples Natural Gas Pipe Company declared extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 26 to stock of record Feb. 2.

The Philadelphia Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 15 as registered Feb. 23.

Cudahy Packing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 5. The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 2. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Southwestern Power & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20.

The Maine Central Railroad Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Chesapeake Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent; dividends are payable March 19 to stock of record March 1.

The directors of the Copper Range Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share and an extra dividend of \$1 a share three months ago \$1 extra and \$1 special was paid.

Dominion Steel Foundries Company declared an additional dividend of 5 per cent on common stock, bringing total disbursed so far this year to 25 per cent. Last year it paid 40 per cent on the common stock.

Cosden Oil & Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 19. Action on common dividend will be taken later and it is expected that the rate will be increased.

Cleveland Akron Bag Company has declared an extra dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24. On Dec. 30 last an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was paid.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hercules Powder Company makes this comparative report for the year ending Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$63,419,630	\$15,715,630
Net earnings	16,588,873	4,922,402
Interest	36,300	36,300
Pr dividends	374,500	368,308
Surplus	116,284,373	4,517,794

*Net after deduction of all expenses incident to manufacture and sale, repairs, maintenance, depreciation, etc. †Equal to 227.75 per cent on \$1,500,000 common stock, compared with 63.18 per cent earned on same stock in 1915.

COKE SHIPMENTS LESS

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—For the first time since April and May, 1915, shipments of coke from Connellysville region fell below the 300,000 ton mark last week being estimated at 291,000 tons. Coal shortage, combined with severe weather, was the cause.

LOADED CAR BLOCKADE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pennsylvania Railroad has almost 500 loaded cars tied up in Pittsburgh.

WOOL TRADE
IS PREPARING
FOR FUTURE

English War Office Takes Steps for the Prompt Winding Up of Army Contracts at the Coming of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Feb. 1.—The War Office has begun to prepare for the coming of peace, and the first step taken—the obvious and necessary step of providing for the prompt winding up of war contracts—has forced the wool trade to consider with more serious attention than it has bestowed on the matter before, the position in which it is likely to find itself when peace comes. In all future contracts for war material there is to be inserted what is called a "break" clause. The clause provides that "if at any time during the currency of this contract the present war shall terminate, or there shall be in the opinion of the War Department, a probability of its early termination, the department shall, in addition to any power of termination provided for in the conditions of the contract, be entitled to require the contractor, within 14 days from the receipt of a written notice to that effect, to cease manufacture under the contract either wholly or in part, as the department may direct, and the contractor shall, after the receipt of such notice, take no further steps towards the completion of the contract, except as may be directed by the department."

A further part of the clause defines the manner in which payment for work and materials is to be arranged. Work directed to be completed is to be paid for at the contract price, but the time of delivery may be varied by mutual agreement. Goods in the course of manufacture that are not directed to be completed are, unless otherwise mutually agreed, to be taken over by the department at a price to be calculated on the following basis: (1) The net invoiced price of the material used; (2) The cost of the productive labor actually employed on the goods; (3) Such establishment charges as the department may consider to be reasonable and properly attributable to such articles; (4) and allowance of 5 per cent on the total of (1), (2) and (3). Further, unless otherwise mutually agreed, the department is to take over at net invoice cost price all unused materials properly and necessarily provided by the contractor for the performance of the contract, and to indemnify the contractor against any expense or commitments which, in its opinion, have been reasonably and properly incurred for the provision of such material. Such commitments would include, of course, commitments in respect of raw materials.

Both employers and workpeople will be affected by the operation of this clause when the time comes for putting it into force, and the first reception of it was distinctly cool, although a more reasonable view has since begun to prevail. It is recognized that the compensation proposed in respect of unused materials is adequate and even generous, as indeed it ought to be, for in the matter of the acceptance or rejection of Government contracts manufacturers are not altogether free agents. The point against which criticism is directed is the insufficiency of the notice of cancellation. It is contended that a fortnight is not time enough for manufacturers to reorganize their businesses completely, when the production of army clothes has to be stopped—to get orders for the normal peace-time goods, buy raw materials to make them, and effect the necessary rearrangements of machinery and labor for the changed production. Consequently a period of violent dislocation of industry is feared, similar to that experienced during the first two or three months of the war, when many mills were not able to run more than three days a week. The Government appear disposed to give favorable consideration to the representations that have been made on this head, and it is stated on good authority that steps will be taken to minimize the inevitable disturbance of industry at the coming of peace by distributing future army orders over as wide an area as possible. This is taken to mean that all suitable machinery will be called upon to do its share of Government work, but that an effort will be made to leave to every manufacturer as large a proportion as possible of his machinery free to produce for the civilian trade.

In connection with the recent issue by the Government of a scale of fixed prices for tops, the Bradford Chamber of Commerce has asked for an explanation of the statement that "tops will not be issued unconditionally on any lower scale of prices before March 30, 1917." This would seem to imply that tops might be issued conditionally before that date at lower prices, and in a letter to the War Trade Department the secretary to the chamber inquired whether this assumption was correct, and if so, on what conditions and at what prices tops would be so issued. Up to the present no answer has been received. At the same time he pointed out that, in the opinion of the chamber, the fixed prices announced were considerably more than the cost of tops based upon the prices at which the Government purchased the Australian clip. He stated further that in the case of merinos the Government prices were something like 1s. per pound higher

than those at which United States makers would be able to produce tops from wool bought in the colonies. This difference in price would, in the opinion of the chamber, be a serious handicap to British manufacturers competing with the Americans in various markets, and instead of encouraging the expansion of British export trade the fixed prices were likely to kill it. With regard to this it may be pointed out that, whether it was a case of cause and effect or not, the announcement of the Government's fixed prices for tops was followed by a fall in the value of wool, with the result that the Government maxima which were based on the rates current in the market at the time they were issued, are now above the market rates in most cases. At present the Government are not in a position to issue tops made of their own wool, but when they are, it is very likely that tops will be issued at prices below the fixed maxima, on condition that they are used for manufacture for export, and that in fixing the prices of issue regard will be had to the cost of production in other countries. And after all, the expansion of British export trade is not so much a question of price as of machinery and labor.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, Ga.—D. Liberman; U. S. Atlanta—Stewart Leonard of M. C. Kiser Co.; Lenox.	Chicago, Ill.—C. W. T. Koch; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. F. Murphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.	Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—Edward Snell; U. S. El Paso, Tex.—H. Rosenberg; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of S. Grimsrud Shoe Co.; Essex.
Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Nafelt of Nafelt Nicolosi Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.	New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—M. A. Weiss of Cammeyer's; Essex.	New York—Mr. Thompson of the Kress Co.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—Stephen Powell of Powell Bros. Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.	Oil City, Pa.—Max Levinson; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of W. H. Walker & Co.; Essex.	Porto Rico—F. M. Ginorio; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colan & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—Cal.—A. Cohnreich of Friedman & Cohnreich; Avery.	San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Harvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
Savannah, Ga.—P. R. Morrison; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.	Selma, Ala.—J. Makoff; U. S. Stillmore, Ga.—Morris Poppin; U. S. St. Louis—C. H. Bennett of B. Nugent & Co.; U. S.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stilson of Stilson, Kellogg Shoe Company; U. S. Utica, N. Y.—H. R. Williams of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Lenox.	

LEATHER BUYERS

Cumberland, Md.—S. S. Sletter; U. S. New York—H. W. Daniels of Forbush & Co., Inc.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COPPER RANGE CO
IS PROSPERING

The annual report of the Copper Range Company shows net earnings for 1916 calendar year of \$6,078,189 compared with \$5,564,762 in previous year, \$484,600 in 1914, \$490,536 in 1913 and \$1,692,566 in 1912. The 1916 net earnings were equal to \$15.40 a share, compared with \$9.27 a share in 1915, \$12.27 in 1914, \$12.25 in 1913, \$4.29 in 1912, \$2.04 in 1911 and \$3.38 in 1910.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Thur	Wed	Tue	Mon
Highest grade rails.	94.12	94.12	94.12	94.12
Second grade rails.	93.81	93.81	93.81	93.81
Public utility bonds	95.25	95.25	95.25	95.25
Industrial bonds	98.01	98.01	98.01	98.01
Combined average.	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil of California Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 these increases in profits:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$17,605,304	\$8,075,358
Dividends	6,831,915	1,863,249
Surplus	10,773,389	6,212,109

*Equal to 23.63 per cent on \$74,529,933, capital stock, compared with 19.18 per cent earned on \$49,686,655 capital stock in 1915.

Net earnings above are after deduction of depreciation amounting to \$3,658,216.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Telephone Company stockholders at annual meeting re-elected directors and approved increase of \$10,000,000 in capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to meet company's construction requirements. Larger part of new stock will be offered to stockholders at par within six or seven months. Directors meet Feb. 28 to organize.

GRIFFIN WHEEL CO. REPORT

Griffin Wheel Company makes this comparative report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$1,764,025	\$1,247,331
Net profits	1,649,011	1,096,431
Surplus after divs.	686,857	219,036

NEED OF SMALL
CONTRIBUTIONS
TO WAR LOAN

Sir Felix Schuster Tells Shareholders of Union of London & Smiths Bank How They Can Help in Present Situation

LONDON, England—Sir Felix Schuster presided at the annual general meeting of the Union of London & Smiths Bank held yesterday. Reviewing money market conditions and the short borrowings of the Government, he said this was an easy but somewhat dangerous method of finance which must not be carried to excess. At the same time it must be remembered that the Treasury Bill was an instrument particularly suited to our methods of finance, and had replaced to a large extent the commercial bill, which had disappeared owing to the war. That the dangers had been sufficiently recognized was proved by the issue of the new War Loan at the beginning of this year, through which it was hoped a consolidation of the floating debt would to a large degree be brought about. He then alluded to the methods for the regulation of the exchanges, and said that public support of the schemes for the regulation of the exchanges, which had been liberally given, would be further necessary during the new year in order to accomplish the desired end. Proceeding, he referred to the termination of the system of minimum prices and also commented on the "Trade" returns, remarking that the question of a diminution in the adverse balance of trade was one of the most serious and urgent that had to be dealt with, and might entail considerable sacrifices on the part of the community. The position was generally aggravated by waste and excessive consumption, both of necessities and of luxuries. Owing to heavy Government disbursements there had been a decline in demand for commercial accommodation, and, generally speaking, the financial condition of our great industries could also be said to be much more liquid than it was before the war, and they were therefore in a much better position to take up the new tasks that would be before them to develop our trade to the utmost extent when the war ended.

As to the War Loan, every one of the shareholders would know what his duty was and would perform it to the best of his ability. They had, in common with the other banks, agreed to place every facility at the disposal of all approved customers, and would readily assist them with advances at a rate which was really below the customary rate for loans. Every one was thus in a position to contribute not only his savings but also his anticipated savings for some little time to come. It was an opportunity for every member of the community to help in the one aim they must have before them every day of their lives, to assist in bringing this war to a successful conclusion. We read in the papers of very large subscriptions by public authorities and wealthy corporations, but these alone, valuable as they were, would not accomplish the desired end. What was required, and what no doubt would be forthcoming, was a very great number of small applications. Let not the man who could contribute £50 only be deterred when he read of millions. This should not be a financiers' loan but a popular loan, and the papers that write that complete success had already been attained were not rendering a useful service by such statements. (Applause.) It was a case of every one coming forward according to his means, and he was convinced that voluntary effort made universally in this fashion would achieve a result that might exceed the most sanguine expectations. In connection with this loan their bank had circulated to all its customers a small leaflet, calling their attention to what the directors believed it was in the power of every one to do to assist in carrying the war to a successful end. In the first place, to subscribe to

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL MEETS COLUMBIA FIVE IN LEAGUE GAME

Two Teams Will Battle This Evening to Keep Out of Last Place in Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton	4	1	.800
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	3	2	.600
Columbia	1	4	.200
Cornell	1	5	.166

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cornell and Columbia are scheduled to meet this evening at the Morningside Heights gymnasium in an intercollegiate basketball league championship contest, and the loser of this match will be forced to occupy last place in the championship standing. When these two teams met at Ithaca, N. Y., in January the result was a victory for Columbia by a score of 39 to 35.

Each of these teams has succeeded in winning one championship game since the season started, Columbia winning the one, as above mentioned, from Cornell, and Cornell securing an unexpected victory over the University of Pennsylvania. The two teams appear to be quite evenly matched, and another close contest should result.

Yale has now worked up into a tie for first place with Princeton, and the Elis certainly look like decided favorites to take the championship title. Their victory over the University of Pennsylvania on Monday was a clean-cut one, and their victory over Princeton at New Haven, in a game which did not count in the championship standing, shows that they are a little stronger than the Orange and Black. Next to Yale, Princeton is undoubtedly the best team in the league, and it looks very much as if the championship title would not be decided until these two teams meet in the final game of the series at New Haven March 14.

Despite the fact that his team has won only one game, Orner of Cornell is leading in individual scoring with 78 points to his credit. He has made 21 goals from the floor and 36 from the foul line. Sisson of Dartmouth has been in two games since the list was last published, and as a result he has run his total up to 70 points, 30 of them coming from 15 goals from the floor and the other 40 from foul tries. Kinney of Yale is third with 53 points. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Foul	Pts.
Orner, Cornell	21	36	78
Sisson, Dartmouth	15	40	70
Kinney, Yale	16	21	53
Leonard, Columbia	9	29	47
Paulson, Princeton	7	23	43
Hass, Princeton	2	20	20
McNichol, Pennsylvania	3	26	32
Mudgett, Dartmouth	16	0	32
Malloy, Yale	15	0	30
Farrer, Columbia	15	0	30
Rau, Dartmouth	15	0	30
Parnelee, Princeton	14	0	28
Olsen, Yale	13	0	26
Houch, Cornell	12	0	24
Roberts, Columbia	10	0	20
Flock, Cornell	9	1	19
Kendall, Cornell	9	0	18
Taft, Yale	8	0	16
Garfield, Yale	8	0	16
Katz, Columbia	6	2	14
Connolly, Pennsylvania	7	0	14
Alshon, Dartmouth	7	0	14
Lattour, Columbia	6	0	12
Levin, Pennsylvania	6	0	12
Fuller, Cornell	6	0	12
Jefford, Pennsylvania	6	0	12
Emery, Pennsylvania	6	0	12
Stonrod, Dartmouth	5	0	10
Thibault, Princeton	4	0	8
Stewart, Cornell	3	0	6
Feister, Princeton	2	0	4
Hutchinson, Dartmouth	2	0	4
Parrell, Columbia	1	0	2
Ward, Cornell	1	0	2
Eddy, Princeton	1	0	2
Martin, Pennsylvania	1	0	2

MISS CAVERLY IS VICTOR AT GOLF

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—Miss Mildred Caverly, the Philadelphia woman champion and runner-up to Miss Alexia Stirling in the 1916 national golf championship, won the February golf tournament for women at the Belleair Country Club Thursday, defeating Mrs. J. W. Worley Jr. of Chicago, 7 and 5, in the final round. Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh won the second flight cup from Miss Hazel Ford by 3 and 2.

Playing with a midiron, mashie and putter, Mrs. S. J. Graham of Greenwich did exceptionally well in her first real tournament. She defeated players rated far better than she in her division by simply following the straight fairways and avoiding trouble. She defeated Mrs. L. M. Walnwright, Indianapolis, by 3 and 2 in the final for the third flight trophy.

C. C. N. Y. MEETS COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—College of the City of New York is scheduled to meet Columbia University this evening in the Morningside Heights pool in the second of their two dual meets in the intercollegiate swimming association championship series. When they met in the C. C. N. Y. pool in December, Columbia won the swimming events 42 points to 11 and took the water polo game 30 to 0.

YALE OARSMEN REPORT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first call for Yale varsity and freshman crew candidates to report was answered by nearly 130 men. This number is expected to grow within a few days. When all the cards have been signed crew practice hours will be assigned. The candidates are almost equally divided between upper classmen and freshmen.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN BASEBALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON OF 1917

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	HOLIDAYS ABROAD
CHICAGO		April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 4, 5	April 15, 16, 17, 18 July 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	May 2, 3, 4 June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 29, 29, Oct. 1	June 15, 16, 18, 18 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	July 18 at Boston July 4 at Detroit
ST. LOUIS	April 19, 20, 21, 22 May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 Sept. 16		April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14	Apr. 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 2, 3, 3	June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 15, 16, 18, 19 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1	Decoration Day at Chicago Labor Day at Cleveland
DETROIT	Apr. 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 2, 3, 3	May 2, 3, 4 June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9		April 19, 20, 21, 22 May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1	June 15, 16, 18, 19 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1	May 31 June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 25, 26	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 18, 19, 20	Decoration Day at Cleveland Labor Day at Chicago
CLEVELAND	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 8, 9	April 15, 16, 17, 18 July 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 11, 12, 16		June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1	June 15, 16, 18 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 31 June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 25, 26	July 4 at St. Louis
WASHINGTON	May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28		April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. 2, 3, 4	April 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 29, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	July 4 at New York Labor Day at Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17		April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	July 4 at Boston
NEW YORK	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29, 30, 30 Sept. 10, 11, 12		April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. 3, 3, 4	Decoration Day at Philadelphia Labor Day at Boston
BOSTON	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 May 29, 30, 30 Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 6, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17		Decoration Day at Washington
AT HOME	13 Saturdays 14 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	13 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays July 4	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	13 Saturdays July 4	13 Saturdays June 18 July 4 Labor Day	

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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FRENCH CALL FOR DEBATE ON GREEK SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A thorough debate on the Greek situation is due from the time of writing, to take place shortly in the French Chamber, as the result of the demand of a Deputy, M. Abrani, supported by the Foreign Affairs Commission. The debate will probably take place in camera. The demand for a debate made by M. Abrani follows on the consideration, by the national interparliamentary group, formed of senators and deputies of a report presented by the young member for Bône, and which led to the adoption by the group of an order of the day of which the two terminal clauses were as follows: That the events of Dec. 1, 1916, are the result of too long a list of renunciations, mistakes, and illusions; (2) that the position of the army in the east as well as the diplomatic situation in Greece impose on the Chamber and the Senate the undoubted duty of requiring the Government to give an account of its policy in the past and its intentions in the future.

M. Abrani, in his speech in the Chamber demanding an interpellation of the Government, pointed out the importance of the events which had taken place during the last year and a half in Greece. The effect of these events would be felt, he said, far beyond the frontiers of the country in which they had taken place and long after a treaty of peace had put an end to the war. Though this could not be denied, no one yet knew the truth as to the facts of the situation in Greece nor as to the intentions and the actions of the Government. The whole world, continued M. Abrani, appears to have the right to discuss the Greek situation, except ourselves. The parliaments of other countries, more especially that of Great Britain, have been in a position to study the grave problems connected with Greece. The French Parliament is the only exception. The same may be said of the press. In the English and in the Italian newspapers the widest publicity is given to discussions on Greek affairs, but in France, it would appear that it is considered dangerous that we should be acquainted with the facts, and the censor keeps jealous guard over the name of King Constantine. If the press attempts to deal with events in which France is but too tragically interested, immediately the censorship does its work. As for Parliament, when has it been permitted to institute a serious and thorough debate on the subject? Gentlemen, of the events of Dec. 1, of their causes, and of their consequences we as yet know nothing. It is now 50 days since French sailors and French officers were assassinated by the premeditated action of the Greek King and of his Government, to the detriment both of the honor and the prestige of Greece. The crime is still unpunished, and the insult to France has been further added to by the attitude of the Greek King towards the assassins. We want to know the reason for all this, we want to know what is at the back of the whole situation, and we cannot afford to wait.

FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following are the chief points in the recently issued Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917.

All flour milled from wheat must be straight-run flour and the miller is required to obtain a certain percentage, called the prescribed percentage. The percentage varies with the different qualities of wheat used, and the average percentage is 76.

The miller is not, however, allowed to stop short at the prescribed percentage but is required to obtain five points beyond this. These further five points may be obtained either by milling the wheat to a higher percentage or by adding flour ground from rice, barley, maize and oats or any mixture of these grains or in both these ways.

In addition the miller has an option to add a further five points obtained in the same way. The effect of this option is practically that a sack of 280 pounds of flour may contain, in addition to any compulsory admixture, about 17 pounds of flour ground from rice, barley, maize or oats.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A joint deputation representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Cooperative Congress and the War Emergency Workers National Committee waited upon Lord Devonport in connection with sugar distribution. Mr. Harry May, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Cooperative Congress, submitted reports from cooperative societies showing the inadequate distribution of sugar to cooperative consumers. It was pointed out that the average increase in membership amounted to 2281 per society and that their available supplies of sugar in 1915 amounted to 31b. 5oz. per member (or family of from four to five persons) per week, in 1916 the quantity was reduced to 11b. 14oz. for the same period, a reduction considerably below that which the Sugar Commission during nearly the whole of the time had professed to guarantee. Another point brought out was that in many districts, especially where munition work had been considerably increased, there had been large additions of population, but the Sugar Commission had made no special arrangements to meet the increased demands, the distribution being continued on the prewar basis of supply.

Lord Devonport intimated that almost immediately on taking office he had arranged for the more important munition areas to be inspected in order that reports might be given of the prevailing state of affairs. He emphasized that the present supply of sugar coming to Great Britain was limited, and that it was his desire to insure an equitable supply of the available stocks to every individual of the population, whilst reserving a certain amount of the stock in hand in case of emergency. Lord Devonport also foreshadowed a reduction of the supply of sugar for the purposes of confectionery, the manufacture of aerated waters and intoxicants, and indicated that arrangements were being made whereby the cooperative movement would be drawn upon directly for advice regarding distribution.

On attention being drawn to the custom of certain retail traders in insisting that sugar should only be supplied to persons purchasing a certain amount of other specific provisions, even when such customers had already expended the necessary amount on other provisions, it was intimated that the practice had not the approval of the department. And it was stated that upon detailed information being supplied, action would be taken to prevent it.

NEW METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced that the subscriptions raised in Germany for the establishment of a central meteorological institute in Constantinople with branches throughout the Turkish Empire have been so considerable that the sum realized now exceeds 100,000 marks, and the future of the enterprise may be considered to be assured. In view, however, of the extent of the Turkish Empire, and the greatly increased cost of instruments, and so on, the sum raised is not yet sufficient to admit of the extension of a network of meteorological offices throughout the land, and the subscription list is to be kept open by the Constantinople branch of the Deutsche Bank. The central institute is to begin work shortly under the direction of Professor Obert, with Professors Würschmidt and Stoll of Erlangen and Strassburg respectively as his assistants, and the establishment of a meteorological service throughout the Empire is expected to be completed during the course of the present year.

SIR A. MURRAY HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the most distinguished Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George being conferred on Lieutenant-General (Temporary General) Sir Archibald J. Murray, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., C. V. O., D. S. O., Colonel Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in recognition of his distinguished services in the field.

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WORK ON THE LAND FOR BRITISH WOMEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Rowland Prothero, speaking at Newport, Mon., appealed to the Women's Agricultural committees to enroll all the possible women for work on the land at once, and he spoke of the great opportunity in that direction which lay ready for educated women. He believed, he said, he would get all the necessary female labor if he went to them and said: "You shall be paid soldiers' pay, you shall be uniformed to a certain degree on soldiers' lines; it is up to you to come out and work in the trenches of your native land on precisely the same terms that your brothers are getting in France." The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that this is, in effect, the scheme put forward by the Women's Land Service Corps. This admirable body that has done so much for the training of women for the land hope that the Government will get the training farms in order at once. They are of opinion, and so are all those who have been supervising the agricultural training of women for colonial and home purposes, that the scheme must be supervised by women responsible for the proper billeting of the workers, who would go into all the conditions of housing, sanitation, etc., and the general well-being of the workers. The Women's Land Service Corps point out the necessity for organizing the training farms at once, since recruiting can only begin when the training centers are ready for recruits.

The hope is also expressed that the services of the Women's Land Service Corps will be retained for the Government scheme, for it is only the practical knowledge and competence of their executive that has prevented trouble from occurring during the initial stages of this new field of labor for women.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The following semi-official statement has been issued to the French press:

The German Government has complained of the treatment of German prisoners provisionally quartered in the zone of the French armies, who, however, have been treated and housed in the same manner as French troops have been, as has been testified by the president of the International Red Cross. The German Government threatened to send French prisoners into the zone behind the armies (zone d'etapes) if the German prisoners were not withdrawn a certain distance from the fire zone and treated in the same way as prisoners in the interior zone. The French Government accepted the proposal on condition that French prisoners were to be treated in a precisely similar manner.

In spite of the fact that the latter note was sent on Jan. 15, last, the German Government informed the press on Jan. 16, that not having received a reply to its request within the stipulated time, it was about to apply the measures which it had foreshadowed. To enable an opinion to be formed of the proceedings of the German Government, it will suffice to point out that the first German note (Dec. 21) which was handed to the United States Embassy on Dec. 26, only reached the Foreign Office in Paris on Jan. 5, and that as long ago as Dec. 18, as is proved by several letters from French prisoners in Germany, prisoners had already been brought together in order to be sent at a moment's notice into the occupied French departments.

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MILITARY SERVICE FOR LADS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the War Office announces: The War Cabinet has instructed the Secretary of State for War to call up for military service all lads as, and when, they attain the age of 18 years, and in lieu of, as at present 18 years and seven months. The necessary proclamation will be issued immediately.

It is not to be understood that this implies any departure from the present arrangements, whereby no man is sent overseas until he has attained the age of 19. There is no present intention to depart from the existing arrangements or to modify existing orders on this point. The decision is to call up all lads, as and when, they attain the age of 18 years, to train them and to employ them in home defense until they reach the age of 19. By doing this it will be possible to reduce the requirements for men of more mature years who are fit only for one or other of the lower medical categories.

All lads born in 1898 and in January, 1899, who are still in civil life may report at once at the recruiting office in which they are registered. In any case they will be required to report in accordance with the proclamation which is about to be issued, subject always to the regulations under the Military Service Acts 1916, or the instructions relating to attested men, as the case may be.

The only lads as a class who should not, in the meantime, report, are those who have passed through an apprenticeship in one or other of the skilled engineering trades and who are fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories. Such lads should remain at their work.

Others who have passed through an apprenticeship as above, but who are not fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories may report to their recruiting office and request to be trade-tested for posting as artificers.

SIR ARTHUR LEE AND ARMY DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYLESBURY, England—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Buckinghamshire Chamber of Agriculture recently, Col. Sir Arthur Lee dealt with the recent army demand for men from the land.

Labor, Colonel Lee said, was the crux of the problem of food production, and he had a word of warning to the Government. They had got into a little bit of a muddle over it. There was no stronger supporter of Mr. Lloyd George's government than himself, but they were only a few

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weeks old. They must not expect them to do everything in a perfect way at the start. But they must help the Government with advice, and the advice they gave them was that "it was absolute madness." If they were anxious about the food of this country, to take away from the farmer the labor with which alone he could produce that food. On behalf of the War Agricultural Committee, the Chamber of Commerce and any other bodies interested in agriculture, he would say that they were going to use every effort to fight the policy of taking away essential labor from the land, not for their own sakes, but in the national interests and because they believed that to fight it was the best way also to win the war.

The great decision that must be come to was on the point which was most important—to put men in the firing line or to put them to producing food. He knew the army point of view right through, and was not likely to have any lack of sympathy with them. But the army did not know. It got its food regularly. It did not know what was the danger behind. This was the great decision that had got to be come to by the War Cabinet. But the Board of Agriculture, the War Office and the War Cabinet must be told that farmers were physically incapable of complying with the national demand for more food if the essentials of their industry were denied to them.

NEW TURKISH HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—A Constantinople message to the German press states that the commission appointed by the Turkish Office of Works to examine the question of the construction of a new harbor for Constantinople has recommended the bay between Kanikapu and Jedikule as a suitable site.

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FRENCH OPINION ON MOBILIZATION OF SWISS DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Temps commented with approval on the announcement that the Swiss Federal Council had ordered the mobilization of the Second Division. This decision, it observed, justified from every point of view the references made by itself and other papers latterly as to the possibility at the present juncture of a German violation of Swiss neutrality. It could only regret that these remarks, prompted by sentiments of friendship, had been ill-received by certain sections of the Swiss press, part of which blamed the Swiss living in Paris for having raised unnecessary alarm, while another part asserted that France was intent upon securing the transference of the French capital invested in Swiss banks back to the home country.

It was evident, however, wrote the Temps, that the Swiss Federal Council considered that it was not in accord with existing circumstances that the Swiss army should continue to be maintained at a strength of only 32,000 men as compared with the 250,000 called to the colors upon the outbreak of war, and it pointed out that that view has frequently been urged in Switzerland during the course of the war. Colonel Feyler, the eminent military critic, for instance, fully approved of the mobilization of the entire Swiss army at the beginning of the war, and wrote at the end of 1914 that further developments of the struggle might easily entail risks to Switzerland, illustrating his argument by a reference to the manner in which her neutrality was violated in 1813. Colonel Egli again, in the course of the trial which led to his being placed on the retired list, did not conceal the risks Switzerland would run in the event of a German attack, while more recently two Swiss papers, the *Democrate de Delémont*, and the *Volksrecht* of Zurich, had united in a call for defensive works on all four, and not only on some, frontiers. The latter paper, for instance, wrote: "The contradiction that exists on the one hand between the stress laid on the necessity for guarding our frontiers and on the duty of being neutral towards all, and the fact on the other, that half the frontiers are left undefended, is too surprising for it not to have been noted long ago by the whole nation, and not to have ended by being discussed publicly in one way or another; the more so since the Germanophile Colonel Egli, who should be well-informed, declared in the course of the trial of himself and his associate in Zurich that the Germans could be at Lucerne and Coire the first evening after crossing the frontier."

It was, wrote the Temps, these arguments of a national order and in no degree external pressure which led to the Federal Council's decision to protect Swiss neutrality against violation from any quarter whatsoever. This decision has a twofold advantage: In the first place it affords the security of a noble nation, which we esteem and love, a positive guarantee, and it also illustrates the veracious character of articles in the French press on a subject concerning which neither geography nor history permit us to be disinterested. Whatever may be the expense of the partial mobilization thus ordered, all Swiss citizens, without distinction of race or opinion, will rally round the Government by approving it.

We are no prophets, the French organ continued, and we do not pose as prognosticators in this paper. The possibilities are, however, that, not having obtained a decision in any theater of war, Germany may try to open up a fresh one either against France or against Italy. We have said that in that case the rights of Switzerland would weigh little in the balances of Hindenburg, and that her strength alone would count. There is in that opinion, which is inspired by the respect and sympathy which our neighbors and friends merit, nothing offensive or equivocal. By its decision the Federal Council has opportunely affirmed its desire to place the Federation in a position to guard all its frontiers; it is an act that will produce a favorable impression.

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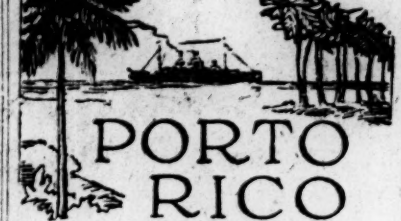
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INVESTMENTS IN WAR LOAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The National War Savings Committee draw the attention of all employers of labor who are considering schemes for enabling their employees to make investments in the 5 per cent war loan installments, to the facilities afforded by the Post Office Savings Bank for this purpose. In such cases the employer may invest a lump sum on behalf of his employees, who will repay him by installments as may be mutually arranged, and the Post Office Savings Bank will at the direction of the employer, transfer the stock to the names of the individual employees in such amounts as may be desired. In connection with the issue of 4½ per cent war loan, many employees were thus enabled to acquire holdings, which otherwise they would have been unable to secure. It is hoped that employers generally will make the fullest use of these facilities in connection with the present issue.



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IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

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E. F. The up—\$1.50 up Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

GLASGOW HEARS
PLEA FOR THE
BRITISH WAR LOANMr. Bonar Law Appeals for War
Funds and Pays a Tribute to
the Women of Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—A great war
loan meeting, addressed by the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, was held re-
cently in Glasgow. So keen was the
interest manifested in the meeting
that large as the St. Andrews Hall is
it could have been filled twice over by
those eager to hear Mr. Bonar Law
speak on the loan recently launched
by the Government. Mr. Law, who is
no stranger to Glasgow, was given a
rousing reception, the audience greet-
ing him with cheers and the singing
of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

After referring to his old associa-
tion with Glasgow, Mr. Bonar Law
said: "Political party landmarks have
been swept away by the tide of war.
That does not matter. There will be
parties after the war, for no country
is without them, but they will not be
quite the same parties, and what they
will be is something which at this mo-
ment does not interest me. But this
illustration is useful to turn our
minds for a moment to something
which is more important. The Prime
Minister the other day in his speech
at the Guildhall drew attention to the
great revolution in our industrial life
which has been brought about by the
war and the necessity of increased
production in consequence of the war.
Old machinery has been scrapped, old
customs have been swept aside, and
when the war ends better conditions
will, I hope, have full play in the
future life of this country."

"I remember," Mr. Law continued,
"in the days before the war, saying
incidentally in the House of Commons
that the greatest social problem of our
country and our time was to produce
a fairer distribution of wealth without
drying up the springs of wealth. At
that time a member of the House who
sat on the opposite side said, 'You
should come over to us.' I do not
take that view. That was not a party
statement. It is commonplace, and
generally it is still true. The greatest
of Greek historians once said the
greatness of a city depends upon its
men, not upon its ships or walls with-
out men. That must always be true,
and the greatness of a nation depends
on the men and on the conditions
under which these men live and carry
on the work of the nation."

"When the war is over," Mr. Law
declared, "there will be plenty of
work to do in repairing the ravages
of war. We have not much time to
think of these things now, for when
a man's house is on fire he does not
think about improving its architecture.
He is only bent upon putting out
the flames. That is our duty to-
day. But we cannot avoid thinking
sometimes of the problems of recon-
struction which will come when the
victory to which we all look forward
has arrived, and of this I am con-
vinced, that the rapidity of the recov-
ery of this nation, the whole future
of this Empire, will depend on the
establishment of good relations be-
tween those who in the old times
were antagonistic, more or less be-
tween the representatives of labor and
of capital."

Continuing, Mr. Law said: "I
have come here to urge upon all classes
of this country and of this city that
they should do what they can to give
to the State the funds which it needs
for carrying on this war, and in mak-
ing this appeal I can ask nothing
better than that the classes, all
classes, will give the same response
in regard to money which they have
already given in regard to something
more precious than money—the lives
of the men they sent forward to fight
for their country."

Mr. Law then went on to appeal to
the women of the country, to whom
he paid a tribute for their patriotism
and devotion, and to the heads of the
great industrial companies. He also
appealed to people to take advantage
of the facilities which the banks of-
fered and to look ahead and see what
they could spare in the immediate
future—and lend that to the State.
Mr. Bonar Law cautioned people not
to run away with the idea that the
loan was so great a success nothing
more was necessary. He appealed
not only to people who could give in
six figures, but to those who could
only give in three, and said he did
not expect to get the sums required
in millions, but in hundreds, from the
people of the United Kingdom. The
loan, Mr. Law declared, was "attrac-
tive," but, he went on, "you do not
get the best out of anybody in any-
thing that appeals to their self-
interest. We get it by appealing to
something stronger, and higher, to the
love of country, which animates every
one in this Nation and no one more
than the citizens of Glasgow."

In conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law said
that although all wanted the end of
the war, the basis decided upon was
that of a real peace; not one based
upon the success of the German mil-
itary system, and he quoted the words,
which he declared expressed the very
heart feeling of every man and woman
in Great Britain, "We are resolved
that our sons and daughters shall not
have laid down their lives in vain."

GIFT FROM HONGKONG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Secretary
of State for the Colonies announces
that the Government of Hongkong
has offered a sum of \$5,000,000
toward the prosecution of the war.
This generous contribution has been
gratefully accepted by His Majesty's
Government. It will be paid partly
from current revenue and partly from
the proceeds of a local loan of
\$2,000,000 raised in the colony.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Intelligence Bureau
WORCESTER TELEGRAM—An in-
tercollegiate intelligence bureau is
recommended as a means to put at
the disposal of the United States Gov-
ernment the trained human resources
of all America, and the Secretaries of
War and the Navy are said to have ap-
proved of that idea. William McCol-
lan, dean of the Wharton School of the
University of Pennsylvania, is the au-
thor of the proposition. Incidentally
that intercollegiate intelligence bu-
reau might be authorized to gather all
the human material of this country
and other nations into such form that
it may be used as a great body of in-
fluence for the making of a peace after
the war is done. There is no doubt
the universities and colleges can help
at war with the young men they have
listed and educated.

A Glean of Hope
NEW YORK TIMES—If the crack-
ing of the walls of the unsightly
downtown Post Office Building which
for a whole generation has been per-
mitted to occupy the southerly end of
City Hall Park, turns out to be se-
rious enough to necessitate the re-
moval of the building, it is to be hoped
that enough public spirit will be man-
ifested in New York to compel the re-
turn of the park land to the city and
the erection of a new Federal building
elsewhere. The building designed by
Mullet has always been regarded as
an ill-favored specimen of architect-
ure. The lower end of City Hall Park
had been seized by the United States
Government during the war between
the states as an encampment for vol-
unteers and the shabby barracks did
not disappear until some time after
the war. The ground was never re-
paired, and it was transferred to the
Federal Government for a Post Office
and Court House when the minds of
public-spirited citizens were wholly
occupied with other matters. The
courtrooms have always been ill-ven-
tilated. The building has been un-
comfortable within and unsightly as
to its exterior. Its removal has long
been hoped for. A proper site for a
downtown Federal building would be
in the neighborhood of our own new
court house—but are we to have a
new court house?

Takoma or Tacoma
PORTLAND OREGONIAN—No moun-
tain is great enough to have two
names. Yet that is the peculiarity
of Mt. Rainier, which a lot of
people insist ought to be known as
Tacoma. Because the townspeople of
Tacoma and their sympathizers for
many years have persisted in the ef-
fort to have their name readopted
(the original Indian name was Ta-
coma, or something very like it) the
belief in Seattle that the only real
caption for the mountain is Rainier
has reached the lofty dimensions of a
civic creed. Or that has been the
supposition. For even now we find
the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in a
spirit of remarkable graciousness,
telling the Seattle people that it's no
great matter what the name of the
mountain is and to let Tacoma have
its way. Evidently Tacoma will not
be happy till it gets it. It may not
greatly concern Seattle how or by
whom a name is given to a gigantic
monolith, but they feel, and always
have felt, differently in the City of
Destiny. The Washington Legislature
has under consideration a joint resolu-
tion asking the National Geographic
Board to reopen the subject and to
give the mountain one of the several
forms of its original Indian name—
Takoma, or whatever it was. Evi-
dently there is no purpose on the part
of Tacoma to have its exact title re-
adopted for the mountain. What com-
munity in the Northwest with an In-
dian name which has familiarized the
world with its beauties and attractions
—Spokane or Seattle or Yakima—has
any misgivings about its titular or-
igin? Not one. Such names are dis-
tinctive and (frequently) mellifluous.
Once adopted, they stick forever.

Our Need of Ships
**ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRON-
ICLE**—We have been largely depen-
dent on foreign shipping, even since
the outbreak of the war, for the de-
velopment of our trade with South
America. An order of the British
Admiralty, issued shortly before Ger-
many announced its determination to
attack neutral as well as belligerent
shipping, withdrew from service be-
tween the ports of the United States
and South America all vessels flying
the British flag. American ships were
disposed to protest, but nothing
could be done about the matter, of
course, because Great Britain was
under no sort of obligation to fur-
nish vessels to American shippers.
The order merely emphasized our de-
pendence on foreign shipping in get-
ting our goods to market, and illus-
trated once more the need of a mer-
chant marine under our own flag.
Such a situation should have been
foreseen when the conflict in Europe
began and energetic steps were taken
to encourage a revival of American
shipping. Instead, precious time was
wasted over schemes for making the
Government a competitor of concerns
already engaged in shipping, and the
outcome was the Federal Shipping
Board, now being organized. Even if
the submarine crisis had not arisen,
it would have been impossible to pur-
chase ships in any port in the world,
while all our shipyards had orders
ahead for many months, and in some
cases for years. This is only one of
the points at which Congress, with
strange fatuity, has failed to rise to
the level of statesmanship.

LOUISVILLE FOUNDATION FUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At the annual
meeting of the Louisville Industrial
Foundation, announcement was made
that the first installment of \$100,000
of the total of \$1,000,000 called in
December had been paid. One in-

Stallment of 10 per cent will be made
each year until the fund is fully paid
up. The present board of directors
was reelected.
Tampton Aubuchon, manager of the
foundation, announced that plans had
been completed for an industrial sur-
vey of Louisville and that upon its
completion an extensive advertising
campaign covering the entire country
would be inaugurated.
Three new enterprises with an
aggregate capital of \$500,000 and em-
ploying an aggregate of 300 persons
have been located here since Dec. 15.

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We select only the best of the crop.
Thus you get the Cream of the Crop, the
Cream of the Crop, the Cream of the
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SPECIAL PROCEDURE

IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Chamber

seems to have taken to heart the ad-
vice of its President, M. Paul Descha-
nel, for it has adopted a resolution
presented by M. Lefas aiming at facili-
tating the adoption of bills relating to
urgent matters of National defense.
According to the new regulations there
will be two forms of rapid procedure;
the one, that of urgency, will enable
a bill to be adopted within a period
varying between five and eight days,
and the other will permit of bills
becoming law on the very day that
they are tabled. Only the ministers,
the President and the reporter of the
commission, as well as one of the
movers of the amendments, will be al-
lowed to take part in the discussion.
The shortness of the discussion is
further insured by limiting the speech
of the mover of the amendment to 15
minutes. It is remarkable that the
Chamber adopted M. Lefas' resolution
without protest. The new ruling, says
the Temps, will be beneficial only if
it is enforced and if the members of
the Assembly resort to self-discipline.
The Temps also considers that it will
act as a kind of compromise between
the Government's demand for powers
allowing them to enforce decrees as
laws, and M. Violette's report which
tears: the Government bill to shreds.
If rapid and efficacious legislation be-
comes possible, the necessity for Gov-
ernment decrees, except in cases of
extreme urgency, is done away with,
and that the Government possesses
such powers in such cases has just
been shown in the matter of the fac-
tory strikes and in that of freights.

NEW YORK CITY

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pointed club for men of refinement, new
fireproof building; billiard room; running
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weekly; rooms for two, \$3 to \$3.50 each
week.

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orated; 3rd floor, 22nd St. Park, from
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tomers. Write for descriptive booklet.

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EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

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FOR NEARLY A CENTURY
The choicest grades of BUTTER AND
EGGS have been received and distributed
to the most discriminating family trade
in New England by
H. A. HOVEY & CO.,
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FRESH BROWN EGGS, via parcel post
daily: prepaid 1 doz. 69c, 3 doz. \$1.92, 5 doz.
\$2.95; send money order or check with
order. F. H. NICHOLS, Fayeille, Mass.

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WRITER INSP. CO., agents for the Corona
Typewriter.

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plies if purchased. American Writing Ma-
chine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel.
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sion Work! Straight sales
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ought to receive replies from single
men only.

Applicants must be between the ages
of 25 and 30 years, and must have had
practical experience in sales, a nature
that they are sure of their capacity
for constructive thinking along Sales
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The concern in need of these men is
located in the Middle West, is a manu-
facturer of a standard product, has
branches in the Eastern States, Canada,
and is among the first ten great national
advertisers.

In replying to this advertisement,
please send your name, age, education,
and other facts which would
indicate your fitness for work of this
nature, in a way that should appeal.

Address: Box 3, Monitor, 1313
Peoples East Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—First class meat cutter
capable of taking charge of store. HARRY
E. SWAN, 221 Main st., Hudson Falls,
N. Y.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

An Expert Adviser to Jewelers

Teaching manufacturers of jewelry how to do their work seems a strange profession for a woman, but that is the one which a young New York woman has adopted for her career. She is Miss Calm Morrison Hoke, and the position she holds is that of consulting chemist to a jewelers' technical advice company. To those manufacturers of jewelry whose problems she has solved by mail, she is merely C. M. Hoke, with a slice of the alphabet, forming an imposing list of degrees, after her name. And few who have not seen her dream that this expert in the business of making jewelry is a young woman.

Miss Hoke's particular job is teaching other jewelers how to melt platinum, refine the scrap metal and electroplate with platinum. Also, she adds, to answer every sort of question, including what is the best sort of cement to use for fastening pearls on pegs and how to recover infinitesimal bits of precious metal that vanished up flues.

"Jewelers have known how to handle gold and silver since the time of the Pharaohs, and there have been only a few minor changes in jewelry making since the days of the ancient Romans," she says, explaining her interest in platinum. "Those few changes, moreover, have all been made within the last few years. The most conspicuous one of all, the biggest change of late years, has been the adoption of platinum. That is where I come in. Jewelers, in general, did not know how to handle it; they attempted to use the same methods which they employed for gold, but those methods did not work. For example, a gold-melting furnace is just the thing for melting gold, but it makes no impression whatever on platinum. Thus the introduction of platinum necessitated an entirely new technique and a thoroughly different procedure."

"I had been a student of chemistry for some time and I realized that, with the introduction of platinum into the manufacture of jewelry, the jewelers would have a great deal to learn and there seemed to be no one to teach them. So I read all the books that I could find on platinum technology. There were not many in English, almost none, in fact; but I managed to gather up considerable information from some French and German metallurgical treatises. Then I began to experiment and to write the results of my experimentation."

"My father was already making and selling platinum smelters. I found, to my surprise, that most jewelers did not understand how to refine and work the metal with any degree of success. I have worked in various jewelry factories and know the real practical work of the business first hand, but I had the theory first and put that into practice when I began to go about giving instruction in the manipulation of platinum."

"The work is really much simpler

than it sounds. Come into the laboratory, and I will melt up some platinum and show you the process." The representative of The Christian Science Monitor followed the expert into the compact little asbestos-walled laboratory and watched.

A number of small bits of the precious metal were dropped into a sand crucible, and this placed in a hollow of a refractory brick which was surrounded by a three-sided sheet-iron screen. Then the heat was turned on, a buzzing blue flame of gas and oxygen. Slowly the tiny pieces of platinum melted and ran together, forming a button of glowing white metal. This was lifted out with a pair of tongs, placed upon an anvil and hammered into a neat rectangular block, later to be drawn out into wire for a chain. And platinum chains or necklaces, in spite of their delicate, spider-webby appearance, are much stronger, so this expert explained, than those made of silver. Moreover, she said, a platinum chain makes even a fine silver chain look almost like a small cable!

"There are two things always to be remembered in dealing with platinum," she continued. "First, the great expense of the metal, which imposes the necessity of the utmost care in its handling, and, second, the very large amount of waste. I have known a jeweler who began with a hundred pennyweight piece of platinum and finished up with a bar pin weighing about 10 pennyweights. That meant that the other 90 pennyweights had been reduced to filings!"

"Refining these filings is my particular field, recovering them from the dirt that is mixed in with them on the jeweler's bench, and making more platinum for another piece of jewelry. We use the term 'dirt,' however, in a rather different manner from what you laymen do. It may sound strange, but the dirt mixed in with platinum filings includes gold, if the jeweler is accustomed to working in gold, also copper, iron, steel, solder, hair from the brush, shellac, charcoal, emery, paper and such things. Sometimes I have found chips of diamonds and tiny pearls. All of these must be dissolved and separated chemically, the real dirt or trash destroyed, and the platinum and gold recovered and remelted in a new lump. Oftentimes these filings are almost as fine as talcum powder and the greatest care must be exercised in handling them."

Miss Hoke has herself invented a small oxygen soldering blowpipe which does the same work in one-fifth of the time required by the established methods of soldering and is suitable for all metals, even for lead. She it was, also, who practically introduced white gold upon the jewelry market here. She read and studied ever so many technical metallurgical books and experimented until she found the right kind of alloy.

"My work takes me to factories all over the country," she continues. "No, it is not easy, but it is extremely

interesting. It is what you might call an ungrateful job, for when factory foremen and their assistants see C. M. Hoke, platinum expert, come in to give them practical instruction and realize that she is a woman, they are not always pleased. They do not seem to have overcome, quite yet, their prejudices against being taught by a woman. I appreciate their feelings; it is not altogether agreeable for them to have a woman show them how to do their work, with their fellow workmen standing around looking on. But they get over those feelings in time and we work together harmoniously. Still, many of them insist that they have known what I was teaching them, all along! But I notice they want my instruction enough to pay my fees, and they listen to what I say, and watch what I do, most earnestly."

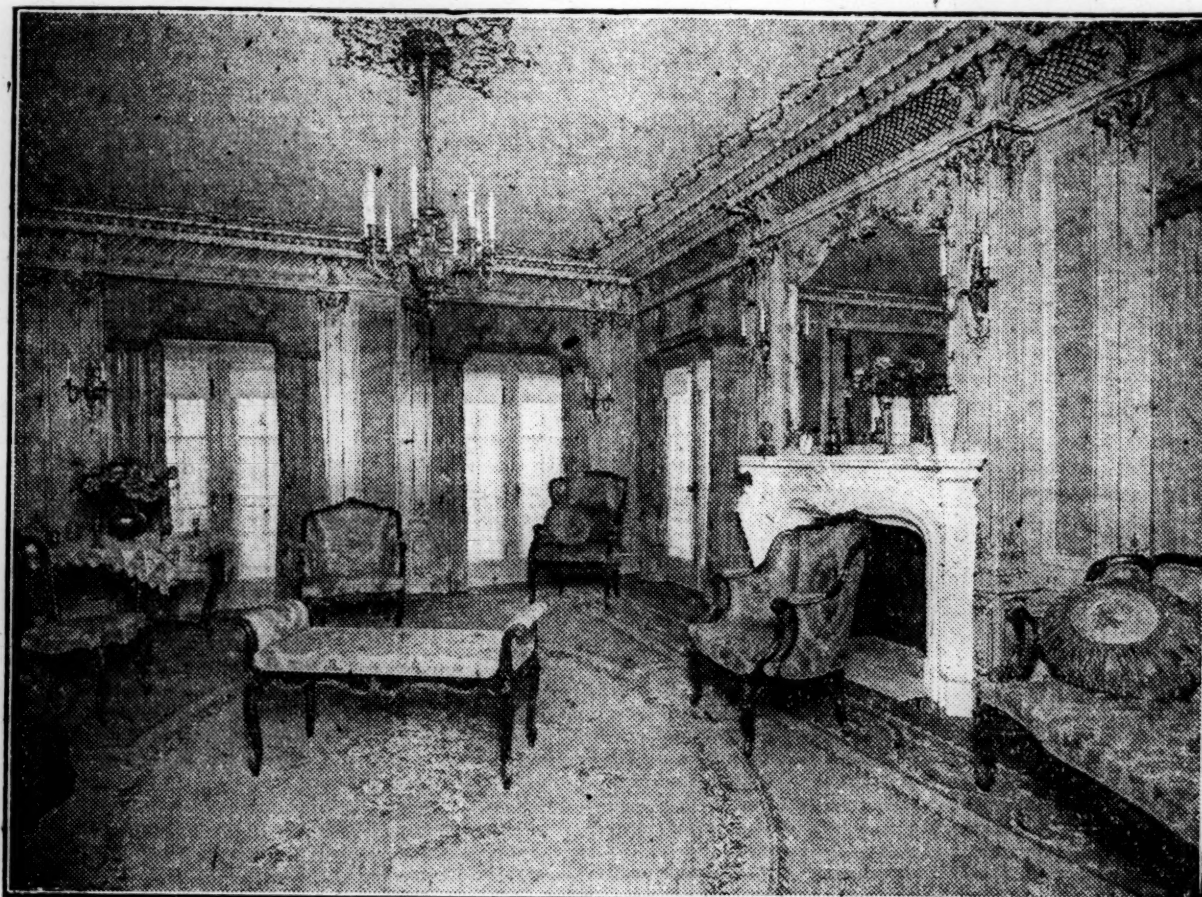
"This attitude of theirs seemed strange to me at first because, you see, I went to the University of Chicago, where women are people. I tried for two years to get into the School of Mines at Columbia University, but have not succeeded yet, although it is claimed that all of Columbia, except

its law school, is open to women! Finally they told me that I could take the course in assaying during the summer session, but they had waited so long that I had already worked out that subject for myself."

Miss Hoke believes that she is the first woman candidate for the degree of Ph.D. in industrial chemistry and electro-chemical engineering. As for her choice of a profession, she says that she just gravitated into it naturally. When she was little, instead of reading little girls' story books, she was absorbed in "The Boys' Own Telegraph Book" and such literature. Then she became much interested in chemistry and specialized in it in school and college. And, a most fortunate occurrence, she thinks, she possesses parents who let her do exactly as she thought best.

It is not only the practical part of working in metals that Miss Hoke does, and going into a factory and correcting the methods of work there, but she also writes clear, comprehensive articles on modern jewelry factories and different phases of their work.

A Perfect Louis XV Drawing Room



Designed by George Herbert Baker

"This is easily one of the most perfect French drawing rooms in the United States; and where do you think it is? In Los Angeles. It is amazing,

but true, that there are people who still imagine that certain parts of the West have only horribly new homes, rather crude, perhaps—informal bungalows and such. But," continued George Herbert Baker, fingering a pile of photographs of the fine rooms which he has decorated in many parts of the country, "in my work of traveling interior decorator, I have designed rooms in all of the big western cities and I well know what beautiful interiors there are in many of the houses."

"Now this French drawing room, in the period of Louis XV, was exceedingly costly for the reason that the owner wished it to be perfect in every detail. All the materials used were imported from France and were then made up in one of the eastern cities, before being sent on to their destination on the Pacific coast. The rug, a genuine Aubusson, is exceedingly beautiful, as you can see from the photograph. The flowers on it are in pastel shades—pale pinks and blues and buffs, which, of course,

carry out the color scheme of the whole room. The woodwork is enameled in ivory, picked out in gold, and the furniture corresponds ideally, being French walnut touched also with gold. The walls are paneled in silk in two tones of cream, and the hangings have the same background upon which appear baskets of flowers. The chairs and divans are upholstered in French brocades in the prevailing pastel shades. At the French doors are exquisite fillet lace panels."

"You can readily understand that this is not a room which every one would wish to copy in his home. As the object was to reproduce a perfect Louis XV room, the fittings were necessarily costly and elaborate. But these fittings—the style of furniture, the rug, the hangings and all—may be had in satisfactory reproductions; and thus it is altogether possible for the lover of the French style in interior decoration to have a room in true French design. This Los Angeles room, being so perfect of its kind, serves as a splendid model to follow."

Some Eggless Recipes

The National Housewives League, while working to put the price of eggs down a few notches, has, at the same time, offered its members at its frequent lessons certain recipes for eggless cookery. From among the recipes which Miss Emma Bosson, one of the league's domestic economy experts, has collected from various sources and used in her classes, she gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the recipes here printed which she has tried and found satisfactory:

Very Good Cookies—Cream together 1 cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar. Add ½ cup of cream or milk and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in with 4 cups of flour. Roll very thin on a well-floured board, cut out, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake.

Apple Sauce Cake—Cream together ½ cup of sugar and ½ cup of butter. When soft and very light, add ½ cups of apple sauce and 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the apple sauce. Add also ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon, ¼ teaspoonful of nutmeg, ¼ teaspoonful of ground cloves, ¼ cup of currants and ¼ cup of seeded raisins, and 2 cups of flour. Mix the currants and raisins with a little of the flour, to keep them from settling together.

Bavarian Cream—This recipe calls for ½ teaspoonful of gelatine, 2 teaspoonfuls of cold water, ½ pint of cream, ¼ cup of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot milk. Add the sugar, put the bowl in a basin of cold water and stir until the mixture begins to thicken. Add the flavoring and fold in the cream, which has been beaten

stiff. Arrange the cream in sherbet glasses, which have been lined with lady fingers. Decorate each glass with a bit of jelly or a candied cherry on top.

Eggless Mayonnaise—The ingredients for this are: 2 tablespoonfuls of evaporated milk, ½ teaspoonful of salt, ¼ teaspoonful of paprika, ½ cup of olive oil and 1 tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice. Mix the salt and paprika in a bowl, add the evaporated milk and mix thoroughly. Add the olive oil slowly as in any mayonnaise, stirring constantly. When the oil has all been used, mix in the vinegar or lemon juice. If the mayonnaise is too thick, stir in a little more evaporated milk.

Pumpkin Pie—Canned or freshly cooked pumpkin may be used in this recipe. Mix together 2 cups of pumpkin (mashed and strained), 1½ cups of milk, 3 level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, 1 tablespoonful of molasses, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 1 cup of sugar. Line pie pans with pastry, fill with this mixture and bake.

Eggless, Milkless and Butterless Cake—Mix together in a saucepan 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of water, ½ cup of raisins, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of nutmeg, and 1 tablespoonful of shortening and boil all this together for 5 minutes. Remove it from the stove and let it cool. When cold, add ½ cups of flour and 2 level teaspoonfuls of soda. (Miss Bosson calls attention to the fact that the 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon is not a mistake, but is needed, and she says that this is a most delicious cake.)

An Architect for Birds

insisted that this cage must be at least a century old.

Upon this beautiful foundation, the artist built up a superstructure of wire so treated, as to harmonize with the gold and bronze base. Two or three small vase-like ornaments of white jade adorn the wires and the door is set with a small piece of ivory, exquisitely carved. Within the cage, the perches are of cherry wood, natural color and rustic finish, for more realism; two of them being so cut as to hold two green jade cups for water and seed. The swing is a ring of ivory. The top is finished off with a big dark blue ball mounted in brass, surrounded by a string of pink coral beads with a Japanese pendant at each side.

Another cage, also made to stand upon a table, has a base of glass which, because of the skillful way it is painted, looks much like porcelain. This is blue and white, shading from a deep blue at the corners of each of the four panels to white in the center, where a Chinese fruit design is inclosed in conventional curves of deep pink. The top is of solid metal, colored green like malachite. The bars are of wire, dull gold, toned to harmonize with the metal. A section of the bars on each side is ornamented with pink coral and Satsuma beads of dull gold. The Chinese motif and coloring predominate throughout the cage. Small Chinese vases adorn the corners, but the real receptacles for food and water are concealed behind the lower panels of glass. The cage rests on a Chinese framework of black and gold. The long swing is made of hard wood—cherry—and is suspended by a rope of copper, also made by the artist. In fact, the artist does all the metal work himself, and it is quite unique. The cage is adorned with three or four of the gold beads. The perches, too, are of cherry in natural finish. The top is of hand-hammered brass, set with a ball of pink. This cage has found its place in a room decorated in Pompeian manner with which it harmonizes wonderfully well. The bird that lives in it finds his home most becoming to his pinkish breast and blue wings. And, in spite of such apparent gorgeousness, the cage may easily be kept clean; and the more soap and water the better, says the builder, who is convinced that never before has a bird had a home like this.

An oblong cage, representing an old lantern in shape and coloring, has a base of brass, so treated with blue and red and green in a sort of impressionistic style as to give the effect of light reflected upon old brass. The upper part is of copper wire with copper chains, set with colored Chinese beads, red and yellow amber, dull green, gold and figured, at each of the four corners. The swing is a ring made from an elephant tusk, toned green and brown and mounted with a carved ivory monkey sitting on a green ball. The cups are real Chinese cups, one of brilliant blue china, the other copper colored. The sand drawer is pulled out by a copper ring, set with a bead. The perches are all of hard wood in natural or rustic finish, the rough places smoothed down. This cage is to be suspended by a copper ring and a black cord set with green beads at intervals. A little greenish yellow canary has acquired this attractive home.

Another beautiful bird mansion is round, with a base of red Chinese

lacquer with bronze leaves and flowers. The wire work is of shaded blue and red. It is interesting to notice what wonderful luster an coloring one can get by painting on brass. Above the base, the cage is adorned with bands of copper rope, strung at intervals with colored Chinese beads, interwoven with the shaded wires. Three Chinese cords of bronze gold are suspended from the base. The circular swing is made of cherry wood like the perches, and the cups are of Chinese red to match the base. This is suspended by a brass rope, studded with green and gold beads. A yellow bird with a touch of black on his wings lives here.

This bird architect is much interested in her new hobby and feels that it has a definite place in the makeup of the well-appointed, artistic, bird-loving home. As she says, all of her cages are perfectly practical, as well as beautiful, and the comfort of the birds is provided for with care.

Plan to Standardize Dress for Women

The first attempt is about to be made to introduce standardized dress for women in California, by certain of the faculty of Stanford University who are members of an organization known as the Resartus Club. The dress which they propose that women shall adopt is a two-piece costume of which the skirt is gathered and moderately full, the weight being allowed to fall from the shoulders. The waist is belted and hangs in straight lines. The costumes are being made by the School of Design of the University of Missouri.

Cooperative Utilities

There have been several more or less successful experiments tried in cooperative housekeeping. In each different experiment there has usually been such a serious flaw that it has been abandoned. In a course in household management, given by the University of Wisconsin through its extension division, there are found some interesting hints for the collective use of utilities. In Minnesota, it is stated, cooperative laundries have been successfully run. "The first one, operated in connection with a creamery, was a signal success. There are many possibilities open in this line of large cooperative laundries conducted on a business basis. In many towns, one housekeeper who has a well-equipped laundry will rent it out to a few friends when it would otherwise be idle. Often two or more families club together and buy an electric washing machine."

"Vacuum cleaners are often owned by a club of from two to 12 families. In cities large cleaning companies send out employees to clean by the hour. One town boasts a cooperative window washing. It is guaranteed a yearly wage. In this same town the women club together and employ a seamstress by the year, one family employing her the first two days of each month, another family engaging her for the second week of each month, etc."

The Art of Packing a Trunk

"The proper packing of a trunk is an art, one that the well-dressed woman who goes about at all should cultivate," says the Woman Who Travels. "The new wardrobe trunks in which you can hang up gowns and coats and skirts and blouses have done much to simplify the problem of keeping one's clothes neat while traveling, but there are still many of us who use the old-fashioned box trunks and we are quite as eager as any other women to be trim and wrinkleless as to our apparel when we arrive at our journey's end. The most successful packer, naturally, is the person who succeeds in packing the largest amount of clothing and other necessary articles in the smallest possible space, without spoiling any of them or creasing them too badly. Some people can get almost twice as much in a trunk as can others."

"One of the first rules for good packing is that heavy things, shoes and books and such, should be deposited in the very bottom of the trunk. They should be wrapped separately and fitted in together as closely as possible. Stockings and other small things should be rolled tightly and packed in with them, filling the corners and making this first layer as flat and as neat as possible. Next arrange the underclothes, folded carefully and evenly distributed. Suits, coats, skirts and dresses come next. Great care should be exercised in folding and disposing of them in the trunk. To avoid undue wrinkling, place rolls of tissue paper between the folds and in the sleeves. Light silk afternoon and evening gowns and blouses should be placed in an upper tray, carefully folded and stuffed out with tissue paper and with tissue paper between. Hats are, of course, difficult things to pack as a rule, unless one has a regular hat trunk. If, however, they must be consigned to the top tray of an ordinary box trunk, the best thing to do is to pin them in place securely and stuff out any ribbon bows to prevent their being crushed. Veils, scarfs, gloves and handkerchiefs should be placed in the top tray and in little cases and bags, if possible. The safest way to carry mirrors is to wrap them in folds of thick clothing. The last direction is: Unpack your trunk as soon as possible after arriving at your destination and hang gowns and

suits in an airy place, if you can, before putting them away in closets. "One word about tags. Do not be satisfied with the expressman's check alone. See to it that every article of your baggage has your name and the address to which you are going, neatly and plainly tagged on it in at least two places. That will save the baggage men trouble and your trunk some rough handling. And one thing more. Do not load yourself with things you do not need. And, if you are going to make a lengthy stay in a large place, remember that you can buy all sorts of things there."



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Old-Fashioned Gardens

"One who talks about old-fashioned gardens must have one such in memory, for old-fashioned gardens, like old friends, take time to make, mature and associate themselves in our thought. We must become familiar with each little plant and know it each year when it comes to greet us from its hiding place among the leaves and smothering," said Miss Lena M. McCauley, art editor of a Chicago paper, in a recent talk before garden lovers. "We must treat flowers as we treat friends. No haste, no frequent changes, will cultivate their shy little natures. They love to remain year after year in one place, greet the same faces, get accustomed to our presence and know that we understand their habits, mannerisms, and preferences."

"Some of us have a picture of an old-fashioned garden in our hearts. Let me show you mine. In Maryland, there is a garden which I first saw when on a visit to my grandmother. It was early spring. The house is of the old type, close up to the walk, two stories in front and four behind. It is situated just at the edge of the town. Back of it an old garden gently slopes to the meadows beyond, inclosed by an old brick wall, nearly overgrown with vines. It is like the pattern my ancestors brought with them from England. A brick walk divides the garden."

"My first visit to that garden was with my stately grandmother. 'Oh,' she exclaimed, as we walked down the path, 'spring has come; there are the snowdrops!' And, sure enough, there, on the garden wall, they were peeping out from the vines. Here and there, just where she knew they were among the leaves, we discovered the crocuses, with their little fur caps still on, smiling up into the face of their friend. There were violets, purple and thick. A closer search discovered the crown imperial, their leaves poking up like the ornament on a lady's hat. Along the border of the brick walk were the little blue flowers. Under the shrubbery we found the daffodils, double and single."

"In their season, the varieties follow each other so naturally that there is never a time when there are no flowers in such a garden. After the daffodils come the tulips. These it was the custom of my grandmother to replenish from year to year with one or two varieties from Holland. These stay till June, and then comes the iris. The kind that likes its feet kept dry you can find on the wall, peeping over the summer-house roof, or tucked into a cranny of the rocks. In the wet, low places, you will find the sort that likes its feet in water. At the same time as the iris will come the peonies and poppies. The violet

and yellow of the poppy mingle richly with the scarlet of the peony. The bleeding heart, too, belongs with them in this old-fashioned garden. What is more delightfully mysterious than the shapes of the iris and the bleeding heart!"

"When the petals of the poppy are going, the foxglove is coming into bloom. The spring flowers go and the summer ones come. Foxglove and columbine, scarlet and coral, grow in tangled profusion at one end of the garden. There sweet William struggles down in front of them. Delphiniums, lilies, roses, verbenas, petunias with such a range of color, the lemon lily, the phlox trailing along the brick walk, all add to the riot of color and sweet scent of the air. Oh, these old friends! There are legions."

"In the fall come the daisies and the chrysanthemums, the prim little asters, the cheery dahlias, the fall crocuses, the Johnny-jump-ups. How they riot and gambol in the sunshine of this garden, only she knows who loves them, she with whom they feel a kindred sense of joy and love. How you carry that picture of the garden snuggled up in your heart all through the year, the bright faces smiling into yours, the sweet alyssum nodding on the wall, the colorful groups, the intimate nods of the tulips and daffodils! Like the owner of this garden, every gardener should know the place of each of these perennial friends and their sister annuals so well that she can go to them in the dark. Begin one of these gardens now and get acquainted with our perennial friends."

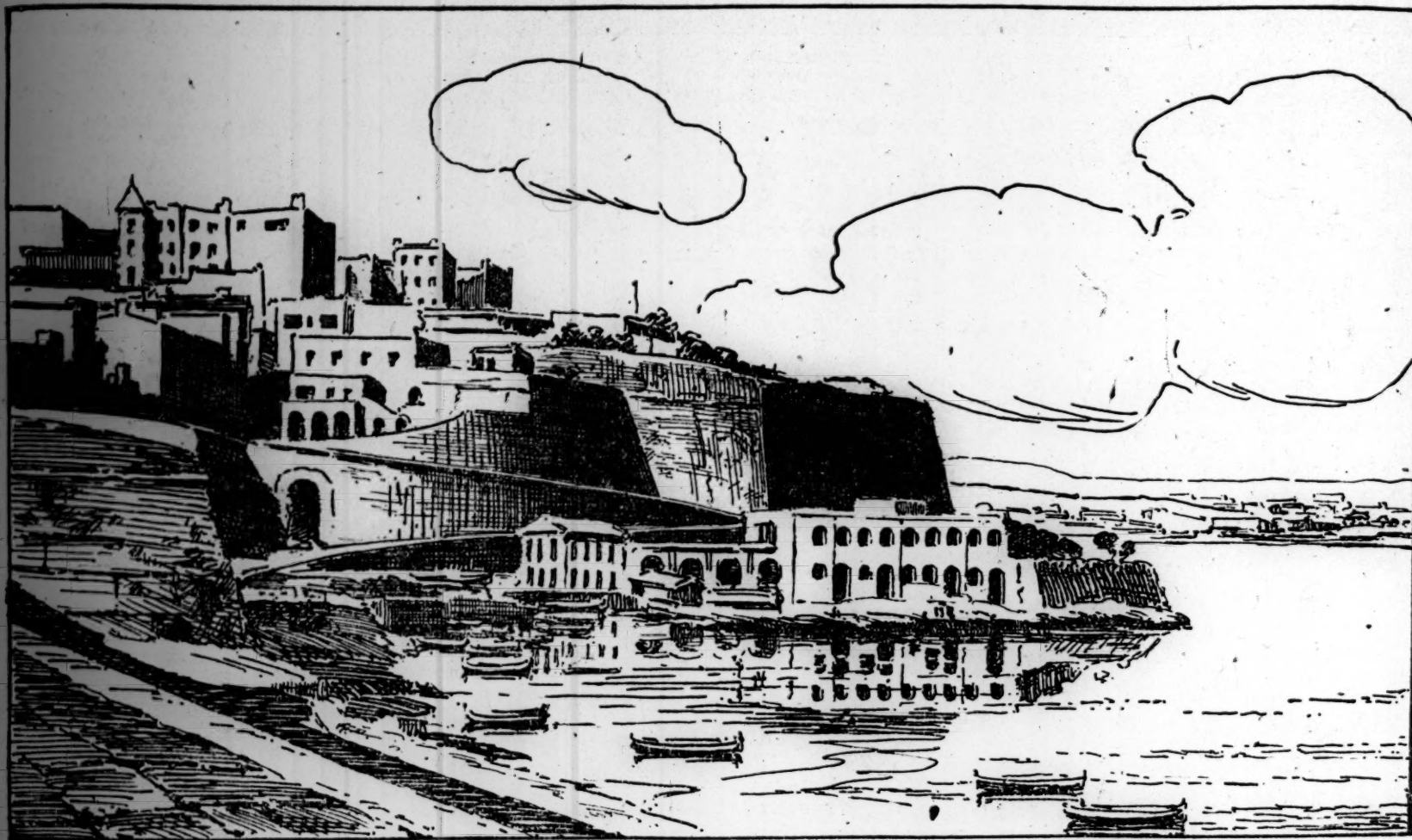
"Old-fashioned flowers are few of them originally wild flowers. When calling on some of these perennial friends at South Mountain, near the old-fashioned garden I have just told you of, we found a whole hillside of daffodils. Upon inquiry we discovered that they were not wild, but were still true to their old habit—the site of an old garden once belonging to my grandmother's mother. The old friends still lingered, though only the chance visitor came to talk to them. Another proof of this fact we found on the slope of the Rocky Mountain one summer. We espied some dill alyssum, sage and mourning bride growing among the crags. Upon inquiry we found that these undoubtedly had been brought here and spilled by travelers going across to the Far West in the early gold days, for here was the route over which many passed. They were natives of the East and South, still clinging to the place in which they had been dropped, and were there to remind us of the old garden, far away, from which they had been transplanted."

"I welcome eagerly the growing interest springing up all over the

THE HOME FORUM

The Name of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

A Corner of the Grand Harbor, Malta

"Malta, a mere dot upon the map of Europe, creates in the minds of those who know it or its history, an interest out of all proportion to its size," Frederick W. Ryan says in his book on the island. By reason of its secure anchorage and its position between the African and European seaboard, Malta, he says, has been the coveted prize of all commercial and maritime powers. "It is no exaggeration to say, with a native writer, that in local records may be read in microcosm the history of Europe; while in the archaeological remains found, the island presents a complete picture of

the various stages of western civilization. Here Hamulcar surrendered to Titus Sempronius Gracchus, when Carthage ceded her command of the Great Sea to Rome. St. Paul the Apostle, shipwrecked upon the island, preached Christianity to the Maltese. Feudalism came early into Malta, and stayed, under the régime of the Knights (of St. John of Jerusalem), an interesting anachronism, until the Eighteenth Century. In the wars of the Crescent and the Cross, Malta became, under the Knights, the bulwark of Christian Europe; and so all through the centuries Malta has writ-

ten its name large across the page of European history. "The Phoenicians were the first settlers in Malta, who have left authentic records. They gave to the island the name of 'Malet,' meaning shelter, or haven, from the famous natural harbor." This harbor is one of the most outstanding features of the island. A narrow arm of the sea about two miles in length, it seldom lacks beauty, but there are times when its charms are set forth with a dazzling splendor. It was just such an evening some years ago which greeted the east-bound steamer from

Liverpool as she steamed past the harbor forts built by the Knights as a defense against the Ottoman power. It was the anniversary of some national event, and the light of the setting sun lit up the countless flags and pennons which fluttered from the mast and rigging of every vessel of the British fleet riding there at anchor. Gradually as the sun sank the contrast between the brilliant blue and green of the water, and the bright ochre of the picturesque houses, crowning each little peninsula which jutted out into the bay, and clustering about the heights of Valetta, became one vast harmony of crimson and gold. As the color ebbed from the sky the silvery light of the moon threw up in strong relief the dark outline of the town, towering sheer above the water, while all around, on land and sea, from house and ship, lights glimmered like jewels, casting their sparkling reflections on the deep green of the water, across which darted hither and thither like glow-worms, myriads of dhaishas, the gondolas of Malta.

THE Century Dictionary defines the term, "Name of God," as "All those qualities by which God makes himself known to men." Man-kind having daily proof of its own insufficiency, is constantly asking, Philip-like, "Show us the Father." A definition or name of God must therefore not only help us to apprehend Deity after an intellectual manner, it must also aid us in establishing God in our thought as a sure foundation of reasoning. Mrs. Eddy realized this more keenly than any other person of this age. She saw the confusion of human beliefs that claim reality for matter more than for Spirit, or feel certain as to the existence of matter but doubtful as to the existence of God. She, therefore, judged rightly that one or the other of these conclusions was wrong and if we honestly desired to know God we could not receive any other names for Deity than those included in Spirit. On page 258 of "Miscellaneous Writings," she says: "God's interpretation of Himself furnishes man with the only suitable or true idea of Him; and the divine definition of Deity differs essentially from the human. It interprets the law of Spirit, not of matter." Elsewhere on the same page she says: "The name, I AM, indicated no personality that could be paralleled with it; but it did declare a mighty individuality, even the everlasting Father, as infinite consciousness, ever-present, omnipotence; as all law, Life, Truth, and Love."

When the name I AM was revealed to him as the proper name of God, Moses was evidently looking for a true definition of Deity. It must have been clear to him that this name of God could not only not be found in matter but that the name I AM was

a challenge that denied identity in matter, for if God, Spirit, is I AM then where and what is matter? When a young man, Moses had been educated in the idolatry of the Egyptians though there can be no doubt that his mother, acting as a nurse to this charge of Pharaoh's daughter, must have instilled a mother's faith in God in the mind of her son before he had reached maturer years. Now Egyptian idolatry was really nothing else than a worship of various idols that represented different phases of material phenomena. It was distinctly the result of seeking to name God through the deceptive evidence of the material senses. Moses fully realized this, hence his search for a name for God outside of matter. It is obvious, of course, that material sense perception is just as faulty now as it was in the time of Moses and if we, through ignorance of Christian Science, obey these senses, letting them rule over us, they will cheat us into some form of idolatry today just as they did the Egyptians thousands of years ago. The modus operandi may be juggled somewhat but the effects are practically the same; it will be a search for happiness and salvation in some other name than the name of God.

Now the human antipode of Spirit, that is to say material sense, not only boasts of being the only reality, it also declares, in the same contradictory breath, "Spirit, God, made me." This clearly cannot be true, for it would mean that God, good, could produce evil or the conditions leading thereto. To be sure these false assertions of material sense would harm no one who understood Christian Science, because Christian Science helps us to distinguish between the false testimony of the material senses

and the things of spiritual understanding; but to those untrained in this Science the conflicting testimony of sense perception becomes an incalculable burden. To believe, then, that matter is the creation of God, Spirit, is to believe that matter defines God, Spirit, Soul, and that material, sinning humanity with all of its false desires is the image and likeness of omnipotent Life, Truth and Love. A more vicious claim could hardly be imagined, yet if we turn our back upon this claim, if we look away from matter into Spirit it should not be difficult to see that every idea of God, Mind, every creation of Spirit must necessarily define only Spirit, Mind. This is evidently what Mrs. Eddy means when she says on page 467 of Science and Health: "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter." It matters could possibly have defined Deity it would have done so long ago and we should never have had any need for the Bible nor its further elucidation called "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." It is these books, the latter based upon the former, that have revealed the true name of God to humanity, the name that has actually become a strong tower, an unconquerable fortress, to all who wish to avail themselves of this spiritual understanding, even as we read in Proverbs: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe."

In nothing was Mrs. Eddy more particular than in the names she applied to Deity in Science and Health. Like the name I AM revealed to Moses, the names she has applied to God have from the beginning challenged the error of materialism and antagonized and destroyed evil of every form. This is why this true manifestation of the name of God heals sin and disease even as it has always done throughout all time, when rightly understood. Christ Jesus summed up his entire work upon earth by saying that he had manifested the Father's name. Even so we shall manifest the Father's name if we, through spiritual understanding, that is, through the understanding of Christian Science, realize that God is greater than the five physical senses. Then the name of the Lord shall be exalted in our thought and divine Love shall become the basis of our judgment, even the basis of our interpretation of sense testimony.

Early Pictures of Whales

In an informative chapter of his book, "Moby Dick," or "The White Whale," Herman Melville speaks of the early fantastic pictures of the whale. "I shall ere long paint to you," he says, "as well as one can without canvas, something like the true form of the whale as he actually appears to the eyes of the whaler. . . . It may be worth while, therefore, previously to advert to those curious imaginary portraits of him which even down to the present day confidently challenge the faith of the landsman. It is time to set the world right in this matter, by proving such pictures of the whale all wrong."

"It may be that the primal source of humming and muttering without end, a murmuring and whispering loud and soft and a restless stir and movement; a little world of neatly-dressed damsels, who were all so lightly, so prettily decked out and who knew how to manage their trains and their fine clothes so demurely and so comically."

The Blackbird

Morning in roseate lines
Glimmers beyond the pines.
Bithely the blackbird sings.
Night on his dusky wings.
But see! as he flits them so,
'Tis the sunrise glints below,
And the joy of breaking day
Rings in his roundelay.
But bolder, merrier yet,
The song of the rivulet.

Mine is the path to the sea,
Bird and blossom and bee
Wish me well as I pass.
Rock and tangle of grass
Fret my waves as I run.
Still in shadow and sun
Onward I flow to be
One with the silver sea.

Sunset flames in the west.
Flowers are folded to rest.
The hermit thrushes invoke
God's peace on the woodland folk.
While high from the ancient oak,
Each in his scarlet cloak,
The tanagers, sparks of fire,
Vary the vesper choir.
But sweeter, holier yet,
The song of the rivulet.

Mine is the path to the sea,
Bird and blossom and bee
Wish me well as I pass.
Rock and tangle of grass
Fret my waves as I run.
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—Katharine Lee Bates.

Jefferson to Madison

The friendship that has existed between us, now half a century, and the harmony of our political principles and pursuits, have been sources of constant happiness to me through that long period. It has been a great solace to me to believe that you are engaged in vindicating to posterity the course we have pursued for preserving to them, in all their purity, the blessings of self-government, which we had assisted too in acquiring for them. If ever the earth has beheld a system of administration conducted with a single and steadfast eye to the general interest and happiness of those committed to it—one which projected by truth, can never know reproach, it is that to which our lives have been devoted.—Thomas Jefferson to James Madison.

Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal of the Early Year

Dorothy Wordsworth's journal, kept at Alfoxden, contains descriptions of nature that are delightfully characteristic.

"January 20th, 1798. The green paths down the hillsides are channels for streams. The young wheat is streaked by silver lines of water running between the ridges, the sheep are gathered together on the slopes. After the wet, dark days, the country seems more populous. It peopled itself in the sunbeams. The garden, mimic of spring, is gay with flowers."

(Three days later.) "The sound of the sea distinctly heard on the tops of the hills, which we could never hear in summer. We attribute this partly to the bareness of the trees, but chiefly to the absence of the singing of birds, the hum of insects, that noiseless noise which lives in the summer air. The villages marked by beautiful beds of smoke."

"January 26. Walked upon the hill-tops; followed the sheep tracks till we overlooked the larger combe. Sat in the sunshine. The distant sheep-bells, the sound of the stream; the woodman winding along the half-marked road with his laden pony; locks of wool still spangled with the dewdrops; the blue-gray sea, shaded with immense masses of cloud, not streaked; the sheep glittering in the sunshine. Returned through the wood. The trees skirting the wood, being exposed more directly to the action of the sea breeze, stripped of the network of their upper boughs, which are stiff and erect, like black skeletons; the ground strewn with the red berries of the holly."

"February 24. Sat a considerable time overlooking the country toward the sea. The air blew pleasantly round us. . . . The Welsh hills capped by a huge range of tumultuous white clouds. The sea, spotted with white, of a bluish-gray in general, and streaked with darker lines. The near shores clear; scattered farmhouses, half-concealed by green, mossy orchards, fresh straw lying at the doors; haystacks in the fields. Brown fallows, the springing wheat, like a shade of green over the brown earth, and the choice meadow plots, full of sheep and lambs, of a soft and vivid green; a few

wreaths of blue smoke, spreading along the ground; the oaks and beeches in the hedges retaining their yellow leaves; the distant prospect on the land side, islanded with sunshine; the sea, like a basin full to the margin; the dark, fresh-plowed fields; the turnips of a lively rough green."

"In his Sunday best! A red-and-yellow flowered scarf was tied round his sunburnt neck and the two ends blew over his shoulders; a small brown felt hat with a curly brim was drawn down upon his head and, from under it, came here and there a wisp of flaxen hair. He wore a small, open jacket, with a short waistcoat, from under which a clean blue shirt bulged out; and his long, much too long trousers fell in wide folds over his big Cossack shoes. Under his arm he carried a bundle knotted into a red handkerchief, while with the other hand he twirled a switch." So runs a paragraph in "The Path of Life," translated from the West-Flemish of Stijn Streuvels by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos.

"'Twas . . . grand Sunday weather: it shone with light and life, and it was all green, pale, splendid green, against a clear blue sky in the middle of the afternoon."

"He stepped on bravely, along the wide drove of elms, twisting his switch, and looked into the free sky with his young, gray-blue eyes. He thought . . . of what? Of nothing! Truly of nothing: what does a cowherd think of? Wait a bit, though; he was thinking: 'twas Sunday! It was Sunday once more, the glad Sunday! And there were so few Sundays in those long, long weeks. And he was going home for a few hours; and from there to Stafke's and to Stafke's pigeons."

"He quickened his steps; and the elms pushed by, one by one, and at

last, ahead, very far down that dark hedge of stems and leafage, came a tiny opening where the trees seemed to touch one another.

"Look! There, beside the little village church, stood Farmer Willems' homestead, with its little slate turret and the great poplars and, beside it, close together and quite hidden in the green, two little cottages. 'Twas there that he was brought up and had grown up; there, in one of those cottages. In the other lived Stafke's father and mother. The children had led the half-wild life of the country there: two little boys together. They had clambered up those mighty trees, weltered in the sand of the drove and coursed like foals in the meadow. The farm was a free domain to them; they were at home in it; they went daily to the little door of the wash-house to fetch their slice of rye bread-and-butter and, in the morning, an apple or a pear. They had lain and rolled in the hayloft, like fish in the water; but all that had passed so quickly, so very quickly. The parish priest came; and, for six months, six long months, they had had to go to school and church. Then, on a certain Monday morning, father said:

"'Lad, you're coming along to the farm today to bind corn.'"

"Play was over, the free play of the country! . . . Stafke had remained serving at Willems', with father, and he, on Sunday afternoons, had not so far to go, under the burning sun, in order to get home."

"The way was long for an unthinking lad; and they seemed endless, those never-changing rows of tree-trunks, those uncounted yellow, blinking cornfields, . . . and never a creature on the road. It was something very much out of the way when a pigeon flew through the azure sky; and the lad stood still and, turning round, followed the great ring which it made until it dropped far away, yonder among the houses of the village. Then he went on, pondering, as he went, that there was nothing, absolutely nothing lovelier than a milk-white pigeon in a pale-blue sky; and he whispered:

"'Perhaps it's Stafke's pigeon.'"

"On reaching home, he laid down his bundle; his baby sister came running up to him, with her little arms wide open, and held him by his legs; and he lifted her twice, three times above his head. He handed mother his earnings; and then, out of the door, to Stafke's!

"'Ro! lie, is he in?'"

"'Oh, yes, he's up in the loft, with the pigeons.'"

"And he climbed up the ladder, in three steps and as carefully as he could, to the dovecote. . . . There were white, snow-white, mottled, gray, slate-blue, russet, speckled, gray, black-flecked, striped and spotted pigeons, doves, pouters—some cocks, the rest hens—a motley crowd all mixed up together. . . . 'Twas a

His Homcoming

last, ahead, very far down that dark hedge of stems and leafage, came a tiny opening where the trees seemed to touch one another.

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Cowper's Translation of Homer

"Now, what am I doing?" writes Cowper in a letter to Mr. Clotworthy Rowley. "Translating Homer. Is not this, you will say, actum agere? But if you think again, you will find that it is not. At least, for my own part, I can assure you that I have never seen him translated yet, except in the Do-Latin, which you remember to have applied to for illumination when you were a schoolboy. We are strange creatures, my little friend; everything that we do is in reality important, though half that we do seems to be push-pin. Not much less than thirty years since, Alston and I read Homer through together. We compared Pope with his original all the way. The result was a discovery, that there is hardly the thing in the world of which Pope was so entirely destitute, as a taste for Homer. After the publication of my last volume I found myself without employment. . . . After some time the recollection of what had passed between Alston and myself in the course of this business struck me forcibly; I remembered how we had been disgusted; how often we had sought the simplicity and majesty of Homer in his English representation, and had found, instead of them, puerile conceits, extravagant meta-

phors, and the tinsel of modern embellishment in every possible position. Neither did I forget how often we were on the point of burning Pope, as we burnt Bertram Montfichet in your chambers. I laid Homer before me. I translated a few lines into blank verse; the day following a few more; and proceeding thus till I had finished the first book, was convinced that I could render an acceptable service to the literary world. . . . The 'Iliad' I translated without interruption. That done, I published proposals for a subscription, and can boast of a very good one. . . . I have now resumed the work, and have proceeded in it as far as the end of the fifteenth 'Iliad,' altering and amending my first copy with all the diligence I am master of. For this I will be answerable, that it shall be found a close translation; in that respect, as faithful as our language, not always a match for the Greek, will give me leave to make it. For its other qualifications, I must refer myself to the judgment of the public, when it shall appear. Thus I have fulfilled my promise, and have told you not only how I am at present occupied, but how I am likely to be for some time to come. The 'Odyssey' I have not yet touched."

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Falsities

Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are an ugly soot from the smoke of the pit for all that, and it is better that one's heart should be kept clear of them, without overcare as to which is the largest and blackest.—Ruskin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Ferment in Cuba

POLITICAL conditions in Cuba at this time closely parallel those which existed on the island ten years ago. To understand the situation it is necessary to turn back a few pages of recent history. Passing over the revolution of 1895, the causes leading to intervention by the United States, and details of the Spanish-American war, a starting point for a brief review may be found in the signing of the Treaty of Paris, on Dec. 10, 1898. By the terms of this convention Spain renounced her rights to the Island of Cuba, thus making the Queen of the Antilles, virtually, a possession of the United States. At first Cuba was placed under military rule. This was necessary because of the disturbed state of local and provincial government, and especially in order that the interests of Spaniards, and of investors of other nations, might be adequately protected. In due course measures looking to the framing of a constitution by the natives were encouraged. Such an instrument was adopted on Feb. 21, 1901, in a constituent assembly convoked by the Military Governor. The organic law was extended by the adoption of eight additional articles deemed by the United States Government as essential to the welfare of the proposed Republic, and came into effect as a whole on May 20, 1902.

The first seven of the added articles regulate the relations between the Republic and the United States, in conformity with the Platt amendment of March 1, 1901. This amendment is embodied in a law of the United States which is itself contained in the Cuban Constitution. The enactment authorized the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people, as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debts for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and to grant to it the use of naval stations. The eighth of the additional articles referred to contained the promise of the Republic of Cuba to conclude a treaty with the United States on the basis of the seven preceding articles. This treaty was concluded on May 22, 1903. Thus, to all intents and purposes, the United States was made guardian of the new nation. It was not long before it was called upon to exercise the functions of that office.

In accordance with and by virtue of the treaty, the United States found it necessary to intervene during the presidency of Estrada Palma, who, after being elected in 1906 for a second term of four years, resigned, together with the Vice-President, in September of that year. A Congress in Cuba, called for the acceptance of the resignation, failed to make use of its right to elect a successor, whereupon, under instructions from President Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, took provisional charge of the Cuban Government, with the declaration that the constitution should remain in force so long as it proved compatible with the authority so assumed. Not until Jan. 28, 1909, did the provisional Government come to an end.

Meanwhile the Cuban campaign of 1907 was fought out. It is worth recalling now, in view of the recurrence of their names in the present complication, that the split in the Liberal Party of 1907 was caused by the rival candidacies of Dr. Alfredo Zayas and Major-General José Miguel Gomez for the presidential nomination. In the end General Gomez, for President, and Dr. Zayas, for Vice-President, were named to head the Liberal ticket, while General Mario Menocal was named for President and Dr. Rafael Montoro for Vice-President by the Conservatives. The former were elected, but on Nov. 1, 1912, as a result of reaction, these were superseded by General Menocal and Enrique José Varona.

The Conservative Government was permitted to pursue a fairly even tenor until early in 1914, when the President came into conflict with Congress over charges of misappropriation of public funds made against the Secretary of the Treasury. Later on, controversy was aroused by President Menocal's connection with the sugar interests, and Sr. Enrique Mazas, an editor, was arrested, in May of that year, for demanding the resignation of the Executive. Partisan feeling continued to rise until the election of Nov. 1, 1916, when the opposing candidates for the presidency were General Menocal and Dr. Zayas. While it was expected, both on the island and in the United States, that the contest would be a close and perhaps a very heated one, it was not anticipated in any quarter that it would result, as it has resulted, in a condition of things, which may compel intervention for the second time in the short history of the Republic, and in possible permanent government of the island as a possession, perhaps on a plane, or even jointly with Porto Rico and the newly acquired Danish West Indies. This would be contrary to the often reiterated policy of the Government, and to the wish of the great majority of the people of the United States, but if, as seems in some degree credible, Cuba is at present being used, or is likely in the future to be used, by intriguers and conspirators bent on embarrassing and injuring the Washington Government, the only alternative to a protectorate would probably be reluctantly chosen.

It will be the fault of Cuba, rather than of the United States, if the island shall be deprived of its independence. Of this it has been fairly warned.

"The Strength of Britain Movement"

THE project which has been started in Great Britain with the title, "The Strength of Britain Movement," marks another stage in that demand for prohibition during the war which for many months has been growing in strength and volume, throughout the United

Kingdom. This demand has never been a "temperance movement," in the common acceptance of that term. It has always found supporters amongst people holding all manner of views on the drink question, and "The Strength of Britain Movement" seeks to make it clear that, whatever support the undertaking may obtain from the country, it is a representative support, and is furnished by people drawn from all sections of the community and holding all manner of views. The new movement has gone forward with an energy about which there can be no question. For some time past, the newspapers have been filled with advertisements showing the evil effects of the drink traffic on the prosecution of the war, and so serious has the menace to the liquor interests become that these interests have felt obliged to issue counter-advertisements, setting forth the vital importance of alcohol for war purposes, especially in the manufacture of explosives, truly a desperate resource.

Those who are directing the movement urge many cogent reasons why the Government should act to bring about total prohibition, and act at once; but, to persons who know anything about the drink traffic, one of the most cogent must ever be the fact that thousands of people, men and women, who have a weakness for liquor, are earnestly desirous that the temptation to drink should no longer be openly thrust upon them, at every street corner, by the public house or the licensed grocer. These people are not necessarily given to drunkenness. Thousands of them may never have exceeded the bounds of what is termed moderation; but drinking has become a habit with them, and now that they wish to give it up, they resent the fact that the way is made harder for them by the Government's inaction. As a recently issued memorial of the movement justly declares, the greatest good a Government can render its people is to strengthen their right purposes, and weaken the influence of their temptations. These temptations are, today, strengthened manifold by the fact that wages are high and that many people have money to spare who never had money to spare before. In the memorial just referred to, the position, in this connection, is summed up exactly enough. "We are convinced," the statement says, "that the dangers confronting us arise from the sudden possession of abundant wages rather than from lack of patriotic feeling; untrained in spending or in thrift, large numbers of our workers waste their reserves in drink."

Trade Libraries

THE question discussed at a recent meeting of the North Central Library Association of England, namely, the formation of commercial libraries in large industrial centers, for the benefit of business men, is one of the first importance. In libraries, as in education, there has always been a want of balance as between "pure culture," if the redundancy may be forgiven, and "pure business." This is, of course, largely due to the fact that a "world" of business is of much more recent formation than a "world" of culture; but, even today, when business is admittedly an international affair, the ordinary concept of the library is of a place for the scholar or the reader of fiction. The proposal by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, the deputy librarian of Manchester, who contributed a paper on the subject at the meeting already referred to, represented a new view of the question. The object of the commercial library, he declared, might be stated as the collecting, indexing, and disseminating of information useful to the merchant, trader, manufacturer, or shopkeeper. Such a library might be described as a huge vertical file, in which would be found every kind of information, brought together from many sources.

Perhaps the most important fact brought out by Mr. Jast, however, was that such a library would inevitably depend, for its efficiency, on the willingness of business firms to share with others such information as might be of general interest. It was obvious, he insisted, that in reorganizing industry, the old method of each one for himself would not do. It was foolish, and bad business, not to pool the general information, and he hoped and believed that the habit of thus utilizing knowledge would grow.

There is, of course, no other attitude to take on the matter that is in any way logical. If the community, acting as a community, comes to the conclusion that it is to its advantage that all of its business men should have as much information as possible, and should be afforded every opportunity for developing their trade to the best advantage, then for these business men to withhold information wherever they have a chance to withhold it, is sorry reasoning. Ultimate success in any business does not depend on chance advantages, but rather on ability to recognize the opportunities which are always coming, on readiness to take full advantage of them, and, above all, on that honest application which has come to be spoken of as "businesslike."

Mischievous Rumor Mongers

IT MUST be evident, to the most casual readers of newspapers in the United States, that the persistency with which rumors affecting the relationship of that country with Japan are set going and kept in circulation has behind it something more than thoughtlessness or so-called chance. The rumors themselves are of a piece with those touching the relationship between the United States and Mexico, which have been given wings with like persistency and continuity since the outbreak of the revolution in the Republic to the South, and particularly since the Wilson Administration committed itself tentatively to the de facto Government and First Chief Carranza. In fact, the Japanese and Mexican insinuations, intimations, and reports, whispered and outspoken, have more than once been set going in pairs. Within the last few days it has been rumored that General Carranza has sent a congratulatory message to the Kaiser, on the diplomatic break, and that the Mikado is greatly disturbed over the enactment of the new immigration law with its literacy provision retained.

The wish, plainly, is father to the thought in both instances. In all the circumstances, with the American

troops just retiring from his territory, but still within call in case of emergency, with all the conditions at Washington favoring his Government and tending to give it stability, it would be the height of folly for General Carranza deliberately to offend the United States. And whatever General Carranza's faults may be, he is not so shortsighted as practically to serve notice on the United States at this juncture that he could not be depended upon to attend to his own business.

On the other hand, there is not the slightest reason to believe that Japan is concerning herself with regard to the immigration bill. While the measure was on its passage in the upper House of Congress, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking member of the minority, in the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a recognized authority on all such matters, assured his associates that there was nothing in the bill which discriminated against Japan, and nothing in it that could reasonably offend the Government or people of that nation. This is now confirmed by the Government authorities at Washington, notwithstanding that the President disapproved of the measure, and did his utmost to prevent it from becoming law.

It is unnecessary to say that the object of the rumor mongers is to create, both in Japan and in Mexico, the impression that, although those nations may be unable to see it, beneath the surface the United States is their enemy. There are people in Mexico who have been influenced by this systematic propaganda; the task of deceiving Japanese public opinion has been more difficult, but not altogether fruitless. What seems to be most needed in the United States, at the present time, in order that the evil of rumor may be minimized and counteracted, is that a sharp rebuke should be administered to those found in the act of publishing, uttering, or spreading such false statements.

The Spellin' Bee

A MEMBER of the State of Washington Legislature, J. W. Summers, of Walla Walla, has long cherished the dream that some day the people of that Commonwealth would fall in with his idea of holding a spelling bee such as they used to have in the halcyon days of his boyhood. As he has looked back over the years that have passed since he saw some of the proudest "knocked down" by some of the humblest of his native village, since the banker failed where the shoemaker succeeded, since the lawyer met his Waterloo at a simple little word of three syllables, while the blacksmith rode to glory, as it were, on the ample shoulders of hyoscyanus, he has been striving to arouse the interest of his fellow citizens in a State-wide orthographical contest. It has required the expenditure of much more effort and persuasion than he anticipated to stir up the requisite interest. People who could remember the last spelling bee and its consequences have been chary of holding another in their time, while the younger element being, generally speaking, a little backward in a study in which their parents excelled, have not taken up the proposal with any great degree of enthusiasm.

However, the legislator has latterly enlisted the friendship and support of Mrs. Josephine Preston, State Superintendent of Schools, and not only has the holding of a "bee" been appointed for the 5th of next month, but all of the preliminaries have been laid out with as nice a regard for details as that exhibited by political managers in arranging a campaign. But the "bee" is to be confined to school children of the seventh and eighth grades. Early in the present month elimination contests began in the various local communities. From these contests pupils holding the highest percentages for proficiency are to be sent to the county contests, and the battle royal is to be fought out in the Auditorium of Olympia. A nominal admission fee is to be charged, but mostly for the purpose of regulating the attendance, and handsome prizes are to be distributed. Mr. Summers has contributed a diamond medal as one of these prizes, and in other ways his liberality has been displayed in a generous fashion. The State Superintendent of Instruction, on the presentation of proper credentials, will pay the fare to and from Olympia of the pupil selected in the final local contest to represent each county.

This enterprize might, perhaps, properly be described as a modernization of the old-fashioned spellin' bee. It departs in many respects from the spellin' bee of the grandfathers and grandmothers. It is rather an elaboration of the schoolroom spelling match. The spellin' bee was something different, and it is possible that Representative Summers, for this reason, may escape a few of the responsibilities that too often befell the organizer of spellin' bees in which the adults of a whole countryside, or of a whole town or village, were invited to participate.

There is a regular set of by-laws for the Olympia contest. The words for the contests are to be taken from a "speller" especially chosen. The participants are each to write 100 words. An oral test is to follow. The spelling of any word as given in any recognized dictionary is to hold good, in both the preliminary and final contests, and there is a change for the better in one other important particular. Contestants are not to be "knocked down," that is, made to sit down, when they fail, as it is the announced purpose to save all from unnecessary embarrassment, and to prevent undue excitement.

How different! Embarrassment and excitement were main features of the spellin' bee of the grandfathers and grandmothers. So long as the work of elimination was in its early stages the proceedings were comparatively tame. When the misses began to cause a thinning of the circle, and the contest began to narrow down to recognized experts, and attempts were made to correct "slips," and cries of "unfair" came from the partisans, on rulings of the judges, then was the time when the audience stood upon chairs, when each miss was greeted with laughter and each hit with cheers, and when people who had always been friends began to draw apart.

While nothing in the early days was more conducive to social intercourse than the preliminaries of a spellin' bee, it was the very general belief that no small com-

munity could afford to hold more than one contest in a single generation. The early contests for the spellin' bee brought young people together almost as certainly and as satisfactorily as the singin' school, and if the proceedings could only be stopped short of the actual contest, no undesirable results would follow; but there were always a large number of people in a community who found it difficult to accept the intellectual rating that followed. Those who had always been regarded as superior, that is, found it difficult to overcome the humiliation attendant upon the missing of words which their social inferiors spelled offhand and correctly. It was as if the substructure of society were giving way, and it often required years to restore the equilibrium and bring assurance that chaos was not at hand.

Notes and Comments

THE German raider, of many names, which has been supplying copy to the press, for several weeks past, has once more been sunk, on this occasion in the Pacific. It is at least the fifth time that the sinking has taken place, so that the raider now resembles the Rumanian army, which for some weeks past has been offering strenuous resistance to the Germans, after having been completely destroyed battalion by battalion. At intervals between the sinkings of the raider, the names of the cruisers which it has sunk are solemnly recorded. It is all reminiscent of the era of the noble penny-a-liners of Fleet Street, who at one time kept a section of the London press fully posted in matters which should have happened.

THOSE who listened to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Guildhall must have been impressed with the way in which the poetry of the Bible has permeated the English language. Nearly every metaphor used by the Prime Minister was one culled direct from the Psalms. Probably Mr. Lloyd George, with all the Celtic feeling for beauty, is particularly attracted to the rhythm of Seventeenth Century English. He is not, however, the only minister in the British Cabinet with a feeling for Scripture. Mr. Prothero, the Minister of Agriculture, is, though it is not generally realized, "the Prothero of the Psalms"; the man who, fourteen years ago, sent out his book, "The Psalms in Human Life," into the highways and byways for the delight of wayfaring men.

A GOOD deal is being said in the United States just now on the question as to whether the motion picture activity is or is not good business. That is to say, of course, is it profitable? Leading motion picture men say no. Behind the discussion, without much doubt, is merely the intention on the part of those who control the whole thing to raise prices a notch or two. Price-raising is pretty surely indicated, in these days, by either of two things: agitation about the meager returns and low quality of product in a given business, or widespread advertisement of insufficient supply. We hear little about there being any dearth of supply, in the case of motion pictures, but everywhere we note a concern for the raising of standards. The raising of prices slips in later, without much loud talk.

ALL this brings to mind the recollection that a much-advertised film introducing a "movie" favorite is placed on exhibition in a city of the size of Boston in no less than three or four theaters in the heart of the city simultaneously. Only the promoters know in how many places in the suburbs it is being shown at the same time. Certainly, so far as this particular film is concerned, the "market" may be said to be somewhat overstocked. In the realm of regular drama the producer would be brave indeed who should undertake to offer the same production in two or more places in the same State at the same time, let alone the same city. Motion picture business men should take a kink from the rope of the milk manipulators, who, in the face of rising population, first cut down the number of cows before they undertake to raise the price of their product.

ONCE again, the friends of the metric system in England are filled with hope. They fancy they see, in the present times of change, a great opportunity to gain a victory in a long struggle. Lord Desborough emphatically declares that now is the time, and the chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board is supported by Sir Edward Holden, who, as chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, can speak feelingly on the matter. Certainly with prices all in the melting pot, and everybody more or less in the position of not being surprised at anything, and ready and willing to accommodate themselves to changed conditions, now is the time to do it, if it is ever to be done. It is indeed a moot point, however, whether it ever will be or should be done.

THERE is something more than metaphor in the term "golden corn fields," as applied to the maize areas of the Western "corn belt" of the United States. For every dollar in gold taken from American mines the farmers of the country, it is estimated, have husked \$17 worth of corn. Last year's maize crop was estimated to be worth \$1,500,000,000. Perhaps the best idea of the immensity of this one crop may be obtained from the statement that the maize, or Indian corn fields of the United States, would cover all of the surface of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. There should never be an embargo on this product.

A WESTERN lawyer, it seems, has been so unthinking as to offend a judge; a young man who has not had so much experience as the transgressing member in the practice of the arts of the profession. Recently, in criticizing a ruling of the court, the lawyer went beyond the bounds of genuine respect. The court announced, in a voice which the offender did not hear distinctly, that a fine of \$10 was imposed for contempt of court. "What did he say?" asked the lawyer, leaning over the desk of the clerk. He was informed. Thrusting his hand into his pocket, the attorney said: "I'll pay it. I never owed a juster debt."